

64 against. So you see that practically the whole Senate has come to the position that I and others took when the Borah "makeshift" was first submitted to the Senate.

I would like to know if you received my other letter.

Whenever I can serve you call on me.

With best wishes, I am, yours sincerely,

J. THOS. HEFLIN.

RECESS

Mr. SMOOT. I move that the Senate take a recess, the recess to be until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate (at 9 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.), under the order previously entered, took a recess until to-morrow, Friday, February 28, 1930, at 11 o'clock a. m.).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, February 27, 1930

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty and ever-living God, look down upon us and upon our absent loved ones; give them good health and cheerful hearts. With us, cause ingratitude to be forgotten and mercies to be remembered. Let hope sing on every day, and may each to-morrow bring its blessing. To every discouraged, disappointed soul give Thy warm, shaping hand, with a feeling of relief and strength. Unfold to us the glories of Thy love; and rising out of the poverty of our thought lift us to the highest strains that mortal minds can reach. By open deed may we walk orderly and keep Thy law. In the name of our Saviour. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 21. Concurrent resolution authorizing the appointment of a joint committee to attend the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Kings Mountain, to be held at the battle ground in South Carolina, on October 7, 1930, at which officials of the United States and of the thirteen original States will attend.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 223. Joint resolution to provide for the expenses of participation by the United States in the International Conference for the Codification of International Law in 1930.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3421. An act to authorize the Tidewater Toll Properties (Inc.), its legal representatives and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Choptank River at a point at or near Cambridge, Md.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to make an announcement. The President of the United States has just issued the following statement:

In view of the physicians' statement as to the critical condition of the former President of the United States, Mr. Taft, the President and Mrs. Hoover have regretfully canceled the reception that was to be given to the Members of the House of Representatives this evening.

A bulletin just issued by the physicians attending Mr. Taft is as follows:

The former Chief Justice is in a critical condition. There is no hope for his recovery. Any improvement will only be temporary.

THOMAS CLAYTOR.
FRANCIS R. HAGNER.

This statement has been sent out in mimeograph form from the Speaker's office to each Member of the House, but I make this announcement in advance for the earlier information of the Members.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JOHNSON of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may address the House for 15 minutes on Tuesday, March 4, following the address to be delivered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent that on next Tuesday, at the conclusion of the address by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON], he may address the House for 15 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

POST-OFFICE INVESTIGATION AT ST. PAUL, MINN.

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing the statements of post-office inspectors on the valuation of the St. Paul postal property.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing statements of post-office inspectors on the valuation of the St. Paul postal property. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Speaker, in a statement by the Postmaster General, Walter F. Brown, read on the floor of the House by my distinguished colleague from Illinois [Mr. SPROUL], the value of the St. Paul commercial postal station was given as \$615,237 and equipment as \$62,695, a total of \$677,932. I am quoting from report dated December 13, 1927, to Supervising Architect, signed by J. M. Story, architectural engineer, Treasury Department, and W. M. Hughes, inspector in the Post Office Department, giving the value as land, \$150,000; building, \$225,000; equipment, \$30,000; or a total of \$405,000.

I want to point out the glaring discrepancy, first, in the total amounting to \$272,932 and on equipment alone of \$32,000. Now, as matter of fact, the building has rapidly deteriorated since that time, the land has depreciated in value, and certainly the furniture and fixtures have not doubled in value by two years' use, unless as antiques.

The Hughes-Story appraisal of 1927, which I have examined in detail, seems to be a very careful, painstaking, and conscientious report.

I want to also point out that Mr. Brown says that the department is opposed to the amendment to the appropriation act adopted by the House, not for the reason that it has any intention of paying rent on the commercial station, but because it feels that this restriction might be misconstrued by persons not familiar with the St. Paul situation as an arbitrary repudiation by the Government of obligations arising under a duly executed contract for lease of post-office quarters.

His expressed fear is that misinformed people might misconstrue it. I do not see why we should have to go out of our way to write laws just so that they might not be misunderstood by people who might not know the circumstances. Under his theory we should make our laws so that people who know nothing about them will understand them, and we should refrain from making any laws that uninformed people might misunderstand.

Mr. Brown further stated that all post-office leases had cancellation clauses. The lease at St. Paul had the cancellation clause stricken out in 1925, and I have a record of a considerable number of other leases with the cancellation clause stricken out. The Postmaster General has evidently been misadvised on this as on other matters in his statement.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR, Chicago, Ill., December 13, 1927.

Subject: St. Paul, Minn.: Investigation covering original cost and present value of Commercial Station Post Office Building.

The SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,

Treasury Department, Washington.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, St. Paul, Minn.:

In case of the above-cited number and subject, report is submitted as a result of personal investigation at St. Paul, Minn., on December 5-11, 1927, and at Chicago, Ill., December 12-13, 1927.

The building was constructed during the summer of 1921 and was occupied for post-office purposes at the close of business November 5, 1921, which was the date the lease expired on the quarters which the commercial station had previously occupied. The lease was dated April 28, 1922.

The building was built by the Scharmer Construction Co., Chicago, under a contract which contained the amount of \$76,000 for the general specifications, masonry, and carpentry, plus 102½ per cent of the cost of all other work. The total amount of the contract, including extras, was \$369,089.57. This information was obtained by visiting the subcontractors and inspection of their records. Mr. Scharmer has discontinued his contracting business and claims his records have been destroyed, but he stated that to the best of his recollection his total contract was about \$325,000 and that the owners furnished some of the material. It is believed that the total amount of the contract, as above given, is reasonably correct. Practically all of the subcontracts

appear to be high and some of the contractors admitted they were given the contracts without competition and at high prices. The above figure includes the cost of equipment and furniture installed.

The cost of the building and of the land appears to have been as follows, no consideration having been given to individual expense of the owners in connection with the purchase of the land and erection of the building or in financing the proposition:

Cost of land	\$175,000.00
Cost of building	369,089.57
Total	544,089.57

The actual valuation of the property, as fixed by the county assessor, is as follows:

Land	\$150,000
Building	300,000
Equipment	29,325
Total	479,325

The assessor stated that in making the above assessment he took into consideration the issue of bonds, referred to elsewhere, and consequently his value is high. By comparison with values given other property in that vicinity it would seem that the land value as given is about double what it would have been had the bond issue not been considered.

The assessor estimates building values on a cubic-foot basis and used a value of 28 cents per cubic foot on this property, whereas it was customary to use 18 cents upon buildings of this class.

An itemized estimate of the cost of reproducing the building at the present time is \$225,000. This is practically 21 cents per cubic foot, and from information obtained from local contractors it seems reasonable. No depreciation was taken into consideration, although the building has depreciated to a certain extent.

The building is now about 6 years old and its condition indicates poor workmanship in construction. The persons engaged in construction of the building claimed that it was a Government building and refused to permit inspection of the work by the city building inspector. Some cracks have developed in the party wall on the west side of building, and the foundation, which is a stone wall retained from the old building, has commenced to disintegrate in spots. The roof is of temporary construction, being planks covered with tar and gravel. The planks were taken from the old building, and the roof conforms to specifications, although the city building inspector would not have permitted that type of construction if he had inspected the work. The roofing was guaranteed for five years, but there have been numerous leaks, two being noted at the time of this investigation. The present lessor makes the necessary repairs, but roof repairs seem to be almost a continuous performance. This type of roof was placed for the reason that an addition of three stories was contemplated if the needs of the service made necessary such additional space, and the lease contains such proviso. It is not believed that it would be possible to build these additional stories, as the building is wall-bearing on the exterior walls and they are not thick enough to comply with the city building regulations.

We estimate the present value of the property to be as follows:

Land	\$150,000
Building	225,000
Furniture and equipment	30,000
Total	405,000

We find no evidence of fraud in the making of either contract.

We are of the opinion that the building was constructed in accordance with the plans as submitted with the proposal, and also in accordance with the specifications, which in themselves were not of the best.

Inasmuch as there had been considerable talk about the building and the facilities afforded, Inspector Hudgal obtained a statement, dated January 21, 1922, from Postmaster Moos, and that statement was as follows: "I consider the building adapted to our purpose and satisfactory."

We would not consider advisable the purchase by the Government of this building at any price, and most certainly not at the price that would be set by the owner in consideration of the bond issues, except for the purpose of being relieved from the rental now paid. Before possible purchase is considered we believe it advisable that condemnation and purchase of the property under such proceedings should be given careful consideration. In our opinion condemnation value would not include the apparent inflated value as represented by the bond issues.

We submit an abstract showing various transactions in connection with the property, as prepared by the county abstract clerk, and suggest that same be examined by the law division of the Treasury Department for the purpose of ascertaining whether the lessor is possessed of sufficient title to have made the contract now in effect.

JOS. M. STORY,
Architectural Engineer.
W. M. HUGHES,
Post Office Inspector.

I also want to insert a letter from the Director of the Budget to the Postmaster General.

On October 1, 1926, H. M. Lord, Director of the Budget, wrote to the Postmaster General as follows:

In connection with the consideration of the public-building situation in St. Paul, Minn., there has been brought to my attention certain matters which must be taken into account in handling the estimates which will later be submitted to this bureau under the provisions of the recently enacted public building act.

The cost of this building, including ground and equipment, was estimated in 1922 at \$450,000. On this basis it appears that the department is paying annually for rent over 26 per cent of the cost of the building project, which, I understand, is greatly in excess of the percentage of cost usually followed in determining rental figures.

It further appears that a corporation was formed to take over this building known as Commercial Station Post Office (Inc.), which received a charter from the State of Delaware on December 5, 1924. The capital stock of this corporation is \$100,000, all of which is outstanding and closely held. A reliable rating report showed net income for the year ended November 3, 1924, after operating expenses, maintenance, and taxes were deducted, of \$99,332. This corporation has issued two issues of bonds secured by first mortgage on the land and building, one for \$850,000, the other for \$300,000, a total of \$1,150,000, which is \$700,000 in excess of the estimated cost of the land, building, and equipment.

Having in mind that all of the facts in this case were undoubtedly given consideration at the time when the original lease was modified by the elimination of the "termination" clause, I would appreciate very much your observations and views with regard to this matter, as the information which I now have would certainly seem to point to the desirability of taking some action which would relieve the Government of the apparently excessive cost of continuing the rental of this building.

H. M. LORD, Director.

I also want to insert extracts from statements on file in the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., dated July 5, 1928.

VALUE OF COMMERCIAL STATION POST-OFFICE PREMISES

E. T. Davis, president of the Northwestern Trust Co., St. Paul, states he is familiar with the land value of lots 2 and 3, block 30, St. Paul proper, and has been for more than 10 years last past; that in the years 1920 and 1921 the reasonable value of lot 2 was the sum of \$25,000 and \$17,500, a total of \$42,500.

John A. Lagerman, real-estate dealer, Endicott Building, St. Paul, stated that the reasonable value of lots 2 and 3, in the years 1920 and 1921, was the sum of \$42,500.

E. A. Young, city assessor, St. Paul, stated he is familiar with lots 2 and 3, block 30, St. Paul, and that in the year 1920 lots 2 and 3 were assessed at \$47,250.

G. C. Rasmussen, deputy assessor, St. Paul, stated that he has had wide experience in valuing buildings and structures and has made a personal inspection of the Commercial Station Post Office Building and estimates the value of same from \$150,000 to \$160,000; that in his opinion the cost should be from 15 to 16 cents per cubic foot; also that in his opinion the structure, as it now stands will not bear the weight of three additional stories.

K. P. Grant, manager George J. Grant Construction Co., New York Building, St. Paul, stated that he has estimated the cost of reproducing the Commercial Station Post Office Building at \$135,000, exclusive of equipment; that he is preparing a detailed cost sheet on same; that in May, 1921, he made an offer to John P. Cowing to furnish material and erect the Commercial Station Post Office Building and complete same in the time limit for the sum of \$200,000, which offer was refused by Cowing.

H. C. Rawson, associate architectural engineer, Office of Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., made a report on May 20, 1927, on the commercial station premises, in which he gave the reproduction cost of the buildings as \$215,000; the value of the party wall, \$10,500.

J. M. Story, architectural engineer, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., made a report on December 13, 1927, in which he gave the present value of the commercial station structure as \$225,000.

Harry F. Kadlec, 1851 Elston Avenue, Chicago, stated that at present he is employed as an estimator by R. F. Wilson & Co., architects; that in the year 1921 he was employed by A. S. Alschuler (Inc.), architects, of Chicago, Ill., and was sent to St. Paul as a representative of A. S. Alschuler (Inc.), to check the invoices and material that went into the Commercial Station Post Office Building, and remained in St. Paul from about July 20 to December 21, 1921; that he has knowledge that the west party wall of the commercial station structure is out of plumb and twisted, but does not think it unsafe; that he estimates the cost of the tunnel at \$10,000; that in his opinion the commercial station building should have been erected at a cost of 15 to 16 cents

per cubic foot; that the Northwest Towers Building, situated at North and Milwaukee Avenues, Chicago, now under erection and to consist of 12 stories and a basement, will cost less than \$400,000.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

Mr. GUEVARA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD the statement of Representative Pedro Gil, member of the Philippine delegation and minority floor leader of the Philippine House of Representatives, before the Committee on Territories of the Senate on January 15, 1930.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from the Philippines asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing the statement made by the minority floor leader of the Philippine House of Representatives before the Committee on Territories of the Senate. Is there objection?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this, and one other insertion which will be asked for later, comes very close to the line which the House has adopted, either willingly or unwillingly, in regard to the insertion of matters in the RECORD, but due to the fact that this question is of such great importance and that these two gentlemen have an official connection and are now here on an official mission from the Philippines, I shall not object, but I shall object to any further insertions.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GUEVARA. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following statement of Representative Pedro Gil, member of the Philippine delegation and minority floor leader of the Philippine House of Representatives, before the Committee on Territories of the Senate, on January 15, 1930:

I. FILIPINO ASPIRATIONS FOR INDEPENDENCE

The Philippine delegation has been sent to the United States once more to express the desire of 13,000,000 Filipinos for independence and to urge America to grant it in accordance with her solemn pledge embodied in commitments made by this great Republic through its authorized representatives.

GROWTH OF SENTIMENT DURING SPANISH SOVEREIGNTY

The desire for freedom among the Filipinos is truly national. It expressed itself as far back as that memorable period of our history when Magellan's landing in the island of Cebu in 1521, known in history as the discovery of the Philippines, was resisted by the natives in a praiseworthy although unsuccessful attempt to prevent the islands from falling into foreign hands. The entire period of Spanish occupation, which lasted more than three centuries, was marked by an ever-growing sentiment of nationalism, as demonstrated by the many revolutions against Spain, which culminated in the establishment of the short-lived Philippine Republic.

AMERICAN DEMOCRACY INTENSIFIES DESIRE

Our resistance to American arms, lasting nearly three years, when the United States came is another demonstration of the desire of the Filipinos to live under their own flag. The implantation of a democratic system of government intensified this desire for self-sovereignty, for the structure of that system is based upon the American Constitution, with its free institutions, one of the manifestations of which is the free public school, where our children learn to love liberty the more from a study of America's own history and traditions. Thus to-day, as a result of the continuous growth of this sentiment, the Filipino people are more insistent than ever in their demand for independence.

POLITICAL PARTIES UNIT FOR INDEPENDENCE

So strong is the desire for freedom among the Filipino people that the political parties, inspired by this popular sentiment, have embodied in their respective platforms the demand for immediate, complete, and absolute independence. Both during election campaigns and during debates in the legislative chambers conflicts on local issues are as bitter as in the United States, but when it comes to independence both parties are united. No candidate is elected unless he is for independence, and all independence resolutions passed yearly by the Philippine Legislature have always been unanimous.

The present delegation was created by virtue of a resolution adopted by the Philippine Legislature, both parties uniting and voting for it unanimously. The instructions contained in this resolution provide that the delegation, composed of representatives of both the majority and the minority parties of the legislature, is to work for the granting of early independence, said resolution, adopted October 29, 1929, being as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives of the Philippines concurring), That a committee of the legislature be, and the same hereby is, created, which committee shall be composed of the Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, the Hon. Sergio Osmeña, and the Hon. Juan Sumulong, on behalf of the senate and of the Hon. Manuel Roxas, the Hon. Manuel C. Briones, and the Hon. Pedro Gil, on behalf of the house of representatives, and shall, jointly with the resident

commissioners, petition the Government and Congress of the United States for the early granting of independence to the Philippines, and submit to them from time to time the views of the legislature on any matter concerning the Philippines under consideration by the Government at Washington."

The desire of the Filipino people for liberty which we have thus been instructed to convey to the Congress of the United States is not only an expression of the sentiment of the Philippine Legislature but also of other elements. Year after year, our municipalities, numbering nearly 1,000, as well as all of our provincial governments adopt resolutions for independence with the request that the Philippine Legislature transmit them to the proper authorities in Washington.

FILIPINO BUSINESS AND LABOR ELEMENTS FAVOR FREEDOM

Filipino business and labor organizations also time and again have passed similar resolutions. In 1929, a convention of Filipino business men was held for the first time and one of its first acts was to pass a unanimous resolution urging the granting of independence. This action on the part of the Filipino business element becomes the more significant when one considers that they would be among those to feel the economic consequences of independence most strongly. Following is the resolution referred to, adopted February 9, 1929:

"Whereas it has been said repeatedly that only the politicians clamor for Philippine independence;

"Whereas, this is the first time that the Filipino business men, as a body, have the opportunity to express their sentiments regarding this matter: Therefore be it

"Resolved, To express, as it is hereby expressed, that the Filipino business men in national convention assembled strongly favor the national aspiration for independence and are ready to cooperate in the common task for the liberation of the country."

Later in the year an agricultural congress was held and also one of its first acts was to adopt a unanimous resolution expressing a similar stand on independence. This action is also very significant in that the Filipinos engaged in agriculture, especially those that raise sugarcane, would be greatly affected by independence.

AMERICAN FINDINGS CONFIRM EXISTENCE OF INDEPENDENCE DESIRE

It is important to note that unbiased American opinion testify to the desire of the Filipinos for independence. Even as early as 1899, when the first Philippine Commission headed by Mr. Schurman, which was sent to the Philippines by President McKinley to make a complete survey of the situation, reported the existence of this sentiment among the Filipinos. In Volume I, part 4, Chapter III, page 83 of the report of this commission, we find the following: "For it would be a misrepresentation of facts not to report that ultimate independence—Independence after an undefined period of American training—is the aspiration and goal of the Filipinos * * *." The Wood-Forbes Special Mission to the Philippine Islands, which reported against independence, even admitted in its report that "the great bulk of the Christian Filipinos have a very natural desire for independence."

It may be noted here that the Christian Filipinos comprise more than 90 per cent of our total population. The rest, composed of Moros and pagans, numbering less than a million in total, have also expressed desire for independence, as may be demonstrated in memorials adopted by them from time to time and submitted to the Philippine Legislature for transmission to the proper authorities in the United States. As a matter of fact, the members of the Philippine senate and house of representatives representing the Moros and the other non-Christian Filipinos voted with the rest of the members of the legislature for the sending of the delegation now appearing before you with instructions, as stated previously, to urge the granting of early independence.

Also the report of Carmi Thompson, who was sent by President Coolidge to the Philippines in 1926 to make an investigation of the islands, declared that there is "a widespread and insistent agitation for immediate, complete, and absolute independence."

FINAL SOLUTION SHOULD BE GRANT OF INDEPENDENCE

Thus in every conceivable way under a democracy the desire of the Filipinos for freedom has manifested itself and its existence confirmed in official American findings. And we come to you to-day, as we have many a time in the past, to urge a final solution of the Philippine question, both in the interest of the Philippines and of the United States. And we respectfully submit that the only solution compatible with the aspirations of the Filipino people and with America's solemn pledge is the grant of independence. We are convinced that America's sense of honor, justice, fair play, and square dealing will prevail and that we may now be permitted to enjoy fully the blessings of freedom and liberty which are America's greatest contribution to humanity.

II. ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF INDEPENDENCE

Opposition to Philippine independence is predicated mainly upon the alleged ruinous effect which abolition of free trade would entail. In support of this argument it is contended that the United States is the best market for Philippine exports and that, therefore, discontinuance of free trade would spell disaster to Philippine commerce and trade.

There is no doubt that the abolition of the present free trade will have for its immediate effect a serious economic disturbance in the

Philippines. But there is also no doubt that, after the necessary period of readjustment, the way will then be clear for the development of Philippine commerce and trade along broader and permanent lines.

UNITED STATES DEMAND FOR PHILIPPINE PRODUCTS

The United States has a strong and natural demand for many of our principal products. The Philippines has always been considered by American manufacturers as one of the best sources of tropical raw materials of the world. The entire history of American-Philippine trade relations bears witness to this fact. From the very beginning of such relations these islands have always been more important to the United States as a source of raw materials than as a market for American goods. Our exports to the United States have invariably exceeded our imports from her. The fact that our exports to the United States were thirteen times more than our imports from that country, even before the establishment of American sovereignty, proves conclusively the importance of Philippine products to the United States. This proves the inaccuracy of the allegation that Philippine exports to the United States will disappear upon the discontinuance of free trade.

PHILIPPINE EXPORTS TO OTHER MARKETS WILL INCREASE

This is not all. Not only will the Philippines continue to export her products to America but will also increase her exports to other countries. For it must be realized that because of the present special tariff arrangement our exports are being artificially induced to follow the American route and are diverted from other markets. It is argued that nothing in the present free-trade relations prevents our sending our products to other countries, but it is such free-trade relations which precisely prevent a larger Philippine exportation to other nations. It is free trade which has made the American market such an advantageous place for marketing Philippine products and it is only natural that our exports should flow into that market in preference to other markets to which our exports would go otherwise if free trade did not exist.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PHILIPPINE EXPORTS

This unnatural diversion through the effects of the free trade is further shown by the geographical distribution of our exports before and after the special tariff arrangement was established. In the early years of the American occupation, and before it, Europe was the principal market for Philippine exports. More than one-half of our foreign shipments were sent to European buyers. In 1900, 55.59 per cent of our total exports went to various European countries. The share of the United States that year was only 12.9 per cent. Asia absorbed 25.98 per cent of our exports to all countries. During the period of nine years from 1900 to 1908, inclusive, the yearly average share of the United States in our exports was 32.6 per cent. In 1909, the year when the free trade was established, this percentage rose immediately to 42.17 per cent, and 10 years later we find that already 50 per cent of our exports were being shipped to the United States. In 1927, 74.59 per cent of our total exports went to the United States.

EFFECT OF ABOLITION OF FREE TRADE ON SUGAR

We have admitted that Philippine sugar will suffer greatly with the granting of independence and the abolition of free trade. But even this product will be able to withstand the temporary shock that will follow during the years of readjustment, and that it will be possible to market it elsewhere as may be shown in the following facts and figures:

Sugar exports from the Philippines were shipped mostly to Hong Kong, China, the United States, and Japan before the free-trade relations with the United States came into effect. The biggest single market for Philippine sugar at that time was Hong Kong, which, in 1900, absorbed 55 per cent of our sugar shipments, Japan coming second in that same year with a share of 20 per cent, while the United States and China had shares of only 3 per cent each. In 1909, which preceded the establishment of the free trade with the United States, Hong Kong was still ahead with a share of 36 per cent, the United States coming second with 32 per cent, and China third with 22 per cent.

It should be noted, however, in this connection that the volume of our sugar-export business up to and including the year 1910 was comparatively small, and also that most of it was in the form of muscovado, while to-day the bulk of our sugar output is in the form of centrifugal. But even for years after free trade was established, Hong Kong, China, and Japan continued to bulk large as markets for Philippine sugar. In 1916, a banner year in the Philippine sugar exportation, less than two-fifths of the 337,490,000 kilos of sugar then exported went to the United States, the biggest portion of those exports having been absorbed by Hong Kong, China, Japan, and the United Kingdom.

EFFECT OF ABOLITION OF FREE TRADE ON TOBACCO

Philippine tobacco is another principal Philippine product pictured as suffering disaster in the event that free-trade relations are severed. The situation of this product is not as serious as it is represented, for, like sugar, it will find new outlets. The United States is not now an important market for Philippine leaf tobacco. For most of it is exported to Spain, France, Holland, China, and Hong Kong. As regards

Philippine cigars, while almost 80 per cent of our yearly export is absorbed by the United States, it can not be denied that the channel will be diverted to other markets upon discontinuance of free trade. For if we go back to the markets for Philippine cigars before free trade was established, we shall find that the United States did not figure as important, our cigars at that time going mostly to Hong Kong, British East Indies, China, and the United Kingdom, to which again undoubtedly they will go when free trade is abolished.

EFFECT OF ABOLITION OF FREE TRADE ON OIL

Coconut oil will also be greatly affected by the abolition of free trade. But, like sugar and tobacco, it will be able to go through the period of readjustment. At present under the free-trade arrangement almost our entire oil exportation goes to the United States. The problem that will have to be confronted in connection with this product will be to reduce the costs of production and operation in order successfully to compete in the American market. But if that is not possible, Philippine oil can be marketed in the United States as copra. In other words, we can stop manufacturing oil and instead sell copra which, at the present time, is already successfully competing with copra imported into the United States from other countries.

COPRA AND HEMP NOT AFFECTED BY ABOLITION

As regards copra and hemp, two of the most important products of the Philippines, abolition of free trade will have absolutely no effect upon them. They will continue to enter the United States even after the severance of free-trade relations with America, for they are on the free list of the United States tariff. At the present time Philippine copra and hemp already constitute 30 per cent of the total Philippine exports to the United States, despite the fact that neither of these two products derive any benefit from free trade.

PERMANENT ECONOMIC GROWTH PREFERABLE TO TEMPORARY FREE TRADE

It will be noted from the foregoing that the abolition of free trade will not cause the total cessation of Philippine-American trade, and that a substantial proportion of the present trade between the two countries will still subsist. It has also been shown that the possible decline of the demand of the United States for Philippine products that may follow can be compensated by an increase of our trade in other directions. The disturbance occasioned by the granting of independence and the discontinuance of free trade will thus be only temporary, and after the period of readjustment will have run its course trade and commerce will again become normal, with the added advantage that it will be along broader and permanent lines, which is preferable to the present uncertain and temporary situation.

THE ROBERT E. LEE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the RECORD an address made by me at Stratford on July 19 of last year, on the occasion of the purchase of the property by the Lee Memorial Foundation, and to incorporate in that address, as there was in the address, some excerpts from historical writings.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent to extend remarks made by himself at the Lee Memorial and to insert certain statistics relating thereto. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, under leave given me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an address delivered by me on July 19, 1929, when the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation (Inc.) acquired title to Stratford, Westmoreland County, Va.:

To-day the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation (Inc.) takes title to Stratford, the birthplace of Gen. Robert E. Lee, one of the foremost military leaders of the world; the birthplace of Richard Henry Lee, Member of the Continental Congress from Virginia, who on June 7, 1776, moved in Congress that these Colonies were and of right ought to be free and independent States; the birthplace of two of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, namely, Richard Henry Lee, just mentioned, and his brother, Francis Lightfoot Lee, who was also a Member of the Continental Congress; the birthplace of Arthur Lee, who helped to negotiate the treaty of alliance with France and who also served at a later time in the Continental Congress; the birthplace of William Lee, who during the Revolution represented the Continental Congress as fiscal agent abroad; the birthplace of other patriotic sons of Thomas Lee, who rendered signal service in the legislature and on the bench of their native State; the home of Thomas Lee, first native-born Governor of Virginia; the home of Lighthouse Harry Lee; and the scene of culture, refinement, and patriotism throughout the long period of its existence.

The transfer of title to-day concludes the initial step in the purchase of this property. The first payment has been made, but others must follow; and the completion of that purchase rests with the American people. Then Stratford will be endowed, restored, and preserved forever for the American people.

When the purchase of Stratford shall have been completed it will be a memorial to distinguished public service. It will be a memorial

to the great soldier in whose honor its purchase has been undertaken. It will be a memorial to those Lees of Revolutionary fame who wrought so tirelessly and so nobly for this Nation's independence. It will be a memorial to the splendid efforts of Mrs. Lanier and her faithful associates who, by their untiring efforts, will have made their dream come true. It will be a memorial to the patriotism of the American people, whose contributions will have completed its purchase. It will be a memorial to the public spirit of its present owners, who love their home and are loath to leave it, but who have yielded their personal wishes for the public good.

I submit that there can not be found in America another building which has been the birthplace and the home of so many men who have written their names in a luminous light on the pages of their country's history. Others will speak of the life and character of the great soldier in whose memory the movement to buy Stratford commenced. I have another mission assigned me for this occasion. By request of Mrs. Lanier, who inspired this purchase, I am to speak of the sons of Thomas Lee, who was Stratford's builder. I confess my inability to do them justice.

I should say a word first about the father. Col. Thomas Lee, the builder of Stratford, was the fifth son of Richard Lee, who was a large landowner, holding it is said at his death about 20,000 acres of land, divided as follows: Mount Pleasant, 2,600; Lee Hall, 2,600 acres; Ditchley, 904 acres; Cobbs Hall, 600 acres, and Stratford, 6,500 acres. It is probable that Thomas Lee increased the last acreage.

Thomas Lee was of distinguished lineage. His father, Richard Lee, was educated at Oxford, and continued his studies through life. It is said that he usually wrote his notes in Greek, Latin, or Hebrew. He served as member of the Council in Virginia, as Burgess, as colonel of the horse in Westmoreland, Northumberland, and Stafford Counties, and as naval officer and receiver of Virginia duties for the River Potomac, which included the counties of Westmoreland, Northumberland, and Stafford.

Richard Lee was a Loyalist during Bacon's Rebellion, and was captured. In a report to the English Government, dated March 15, 1677-78, it was said:

"Maj. Richard Lee, a loyal discreet person worthy of the place to which he was lately advanced of being one of His Majesty's council in Virginia, as to his losses we are credibly informed they were very great and that he was imprisoned by Bacon about seven weeks together, at least 100 miles from his own home whereby he received great prejudice in his health by hard usage and very greatly in his whole estate by his absence."

Governor Spotswood paid him the honor of saying that in all the stations wherein he had served the Government he had behaved "with great integrity and sufficiency." He said that he was a gentleman of as fair a character as any in the country for his exact justice, honesty, and exceptional loyalty.

Thomas Lee, builder of Stratford, was born at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland County, Va., and died at Stratford. Though his education was limited to what was called "a common Virginia education," yet it is said that after reaching manhood he taught himself the languages and became tolerably adept in Greek and Latin. He served in the capacities of Burgess from Westmoreland, member of the council, president of the council, and from September 5, 1749, until he died in 1750 he was acting governor of the colony. At the time of his death he had been appointed governor of the colony, and his commission was on the way over the ocean.

Thomas Lee was one of the commissioners who treated in 1744 with the Iroquois Indians for the settlement of lands west of the Allegheny Mountains, which resulted in a treaty whereby the Indians granted the Virginians the right to settle lands west of the mountains to the Ohio River. He was the first president of the company which undertook to settle the territory west of the mountains, and it is said he was the originator of the project. He rendered eminent service to Virginia. His career entitles him to the grateful remembrance of Virginians of the present day, but in the patriotic service of his illustrious sons rests his greatest distinction. President John Adams, in a letter written August 11, 1819, affectionately described these sons of Thomas Lee as "that band of brothers, intrepid and unchangeable, who, like the Greeks at Thermopylae stood in the gap in the defense of their country from the first glimmering of the Revolution on the horizon, through all its rising light, to its perfect day."

The historian, Campbell, has said:

"As Westmoreland, their native county, is distinguished above all others in Virginia as the birthplace of genius, so perhaps no other Virginian could boast of so many distinguished sons as President Lee."

Who were these men, and what did they do? Richard Henry Lee, the seventh son of Thomas Lee, was one of the great orators of the Revolution. On June 7, 1776, pursuant to the instructions of the Virginia convention and at the request of his colleagues, Lee proposed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That these united Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

It was on this motion that the Declaration of Independence was prepared and adopted. In the usual course of parliamentary procedure, Lee would have been the author of this instrument, but on the 10th of June he received word of the serious illness of his wife, and on the very day the committee was appointed he left Philadelphia to return to his wife's bedside.

Four of these sons of Thomas Lee, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Ludwell Lee, Francis Lightfoot Lee, and William Lee had previously defied the power of Great Britain, for Richard Henry Lee had prepared, and he, with Thomas Ludwell Lee, Francis Lightfoot Lee, and William Lee had signed, the famous Westmoreland Resolutions which were adopted at Leedstown, Westmoreland County, Va., on February 27, 1766.

By these resolutions there was effected the organization known as the Association of Westmoreland, and these sons of Thomas Lee, with their neighbors of the Northern Neck of Virginia, bound themselves together and pledged, the one to the other, their lives and fortunes to preserve their liberties and to defend their birthright which guaranteed to them as British subjects, trial only by their peers and taxation only by representatives chosen by themselves who would thus pay a part of the tax they imposed upon others.

Two of these sons of Thomas Lee, Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee, signed the Declaration of Independence.

Arthur Lee, another son of Thomas Lee, served in a diplomatic capacity for the Colonies and helped to negotiate the treaty with France which was concluded after the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga.

William Lee, another son of Thomas Lee, served the Colonies abroad during the Revolution, seeking loans for the Colonies and attending to various commercial matters for them.

Three of these brothers, Richard Henry Lee, Arthur Lee, and Francis Lightfoot Lee, were members of the Continental Congress for considerable periods, and one of them, Richard Henry Lee, served for a time as President of the Congress, a position comparable somewhat in responsibility and dignity to that of Chief Executive of the Nation. Richard Henry Lee was one of Virginia's first two Senators in the Senate of the United States after the adoption of the present Constitution.

It is well to consider the services of the sons of Thomas Lee in somewhat greater detail if we are to approximate justice for them.

Philip Ludwell Lee, second son of Thomas Lee, was a member of the house of Burgesses, succeeded his father as member of the council, and apparently was secretary of the council on June 18, 1770.

Thomas Ludwell Lee, sixth child and fourth son of Thomas Lee, was spoken of as "the most popular man in Virginia, and the delight of the eyes of every Virginian." It is not known whether he was born at Stratford or Mount Pleasant, though tradition has always claimed that all of the sons of Thomas Lee were born at Stratford. He served as member of the house of Burgesses, member of the convention of July and December, 1775, member of the committee of safety, member of the committee to draft a declaration of rights and plan of government for Virginia, and was one of the five revisers appointed for the organization of the government under the new State constitution. At the time of his death he was one of the five judges of the General Court of Virginia.

The Virginia convention, on May 15, 1776, passed the resolution which instructed its delegates in Congress to offer a motion to declare the united Colonies free and independent States, and absolved from all allegiance to, or dependence on, the Crown or Parliament of Great Britain. This resolution would appear to be ample, and it proved to be so, but it did not go far enough for Thomas Ludwell Lee, for on May 18, 1776, he wrote his brother, Richard Henry Lee, that the "resolve for independency" did not have that peremptory and decided air which he could wish.

Richard Henry Lee was the fifth son and seventh child of Thomas Lee. He was born at Stratford, on January 20, 1732, just one month and two days before the birth of the great Washington on the estate at Wakefield only a few miles distant and in the same county. He was educated in Virginia and in England. He lived at Stratford with his brother until his marriage led him to settle for himself. His brother then induced him to remain near by and leased to him the estate called Chantilly. Here he lived until his death in 1794.

During the French and Indian wars Richard Henry Lee raised a company to join General Braddock, but General Braddock declined their aid. He filled during his life many offices of distinction and responsibility. He served as justice for Westmoreland, member of the house of Burgesses for many sessions, delegate to the First Continental Congress in 1774. When elected he received next to the largest number of votes cast, being exceeded only by Peyton Randolph, who received 4 votes more than Lee did. Lee received 2 votes more than Washington and 11 votes more than Patrick Henry. He was a member of the committee of correspondence, served on many committees of Congress, introduced in Congress the resolution declaring these Colonies free and independent, was a member of the Continental Congress in the years 1774-1780 and 1784-1787, was President of the Congress in 1784, signed the Declaration of Independence, signed the Articles of Confederation, and was author of the National Thanksgiving Day Proclamation issued by Congress at York, Pa.,

October 31, 1777, after the capture of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga, N. Y.

He served as member of the State house of delegates 1777, 1780, and 1785, and served as colonel of the Westmoreland Militia in the engagement with the British at Stratford Landing on April 9, 1781. He was elected to the United States Senate, where he served from March 4, 1789, until he resigned October 8, 1792. He then retired to private life and to his home at Chantilly, where he resided until his death on June 19, 1794. His body, be it said to the shame of his native State and of this Nation, both of whom he so signally served, lies in an unmarked grave in the old family burying ground at Mount Pleasant, near The Hague, Westmoreland County, Va. No effort should be spared to end this neglect.

The far-seeing statesmanship of Richard Henry Lee was evidenced in his earlier years. When only 25 years old and a member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia he endeavored to place a tax upon the importation of slaves so as effectually to stop that traffic in Virginia. He predicted that the importation of slaves into the colony would be attended with effects dangerous both to our political and moral interests. He considered that the great progress made by the colonies to the north of us had been due to the fact, "That with their whites they import arts and agriculture, whilst we with our blacks exclude both."

Richard Henry Lee opposed the payment of debts in a depreciated currency. He opposed the confiscation of honest obligations, claiming that it would have been better to remain honest slaves of Great Britain than to be dishonest freemen. He urged Virginia's cession of her claims to the lands west of the Ohio in order to secure Maryland's accession to the Union, and to provide a national domain from which new States might be created. He strongly emphasized the preservation of our fishing rights on the banks of Newfoundland, and urged the necessity for the free navigation of the Mississippi. He insisted upon the strict accountability of public servants, and recommended that provision be made by the State for general education as "a fundamental concern in free communities." Before the adoption of the Constitution of 1787, he declared the necessity of making the Constitution and laws, made in pursuance thereof, the supreme law of the land. He opposed standing armies and advocated a well-regulated militia as our best defense.

Fiat money met with Lee's emphatic denunciation. He said:

"Knaves assure, and fools believe, that calling paper money, and making it tender, is the way to be rich and happy; thus the national mind is kept in ferment, and the public council in continual disturbance by the intrigues of wicked men, for fraudulent purposes, for speculating designs."

Dr. James Curtis Ballagh, associate professor of American history in Johns Hopkins University, says that Lee's death in 1794 at the comparatively early age of 62 years was "a debt paid to his tireless loyalty to his country's good."

Lee was an orator second only to Henry, but possessing so different a style that Lee was known as the Cicero of the Revolution, while Henry was called its Demosthenes. Time will not permit a further discussion of his life and work.

Francis Lightfoot Lee, the sixth son and eighth child of Thomas Lee, was born at Stratford. He served in the house of burgesses from Loudoun County, and later from Richmond County. In 1775 he was chosen as a Member of the Continental Congress, and served in that capacity for many years. He signed the Westmoreland Resolutions, to which I have alluded. He assisted in framing the Articles of Confederation, signed the Declaration of Independence, served in the State House of Delegates in 1780 and 1781, and served in the State Senate of Virginia. He stood with his brother Richard Henry Lee in demanding that no treaty of peace should be made with Great Britain which did not guarantee Americans the freedom of northern fisheries and the free navigation of the Mississippi.

William Lee, the seventh son and tenth child of Thomas Lee, was born at Stratford. When comparatively young he went to London as a Virginia merchant, but not before he had signed the famous Westmoreland Resolutions. His letters from London kept the people at home well informed on political events. In 1775 the alderman of Aldgate ward, John Shakespeare, died, and William Lee was elected as his successor. It is reported by the London Chronicle that when elected he made a spirited speech to the electors, which was summarized in that paper as follows:

"As an American, he declared it was his wish that the union between Great Britain and the Colonies might be reestablished and remain forever, but that constitutional liberty must be the sacred bond of that union. He considered the attempts of the present administration against American liberty as a plain prelude to the invasion of freedom in this country; but he trusted that the virtue of the Americans, aided by the friends of freedom here, would teach the Tories of this day, as their ancestors had been happily taught, how vain a thing it is to attempt wresting their liberties from a people determined to defend them."

Thus the beginning of the Revolution found William Lee holding office in London. About April 21, 1777, he was appointed commercial

agent for the Continental Congress in France, and later he was appointed to represent the Colonies at the courts of Berlin and Vienna. Afterwards he was representative of the Colonies at The Hague and concluded a treaty with the Dutch.

Arthur Lee, eighth son and eleventh child of Thomas Lee, was born at Stratford. He studied at Eton, and then went to Edinburgh, where he studied "general science and polite literature," and later medicine. He practiced medicine for a while in Williamsburg, then the capital of Virginia, but in 1767 he went to England and later studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1775, and practiced law in London. He acted as agent for the colonies of Massachusetts and Virginia in England. In 1775 he was chosen by Congress as its secret agent in London to secretly correspond with the friends of America in Great Britain. Lee became commissioner to France and Spain, and he helped to negotiate the treaty with France after the surrender of Burgoyne. He took a prominent part in these negotiations and was one of the signers on the part of the Colonies.

After his return to Virginia in 1780 he served as a member of the State house of delegates for several years, and was one of the signers of the treaty for the cession of the northwest territory by Virginia to the General Government. He served as a member of the Continental Congress from 1781 to 1784 and was one of the commissioners to make a treaty with the Indians on the northwestern frontier. He was one of the "Board of Treasury" from 1784 to 1789. In 1786 he served as one of the commissioners to revise the laws of Virginia. Massachusetts and Virginia recognized his services abroad as their agent, Harvard College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D., and he was elected by the Academy of American Arts and Sciences and the American Philosophical Society as an honorary member of those bodies.

Arthur Lee died in Urbanna, Middlesex County, Va., December 12, 1792, and was buried in Lansdowne Garden, in the rear of Lansdowne, his home at Urbanna.

Of Thomas Lee's two other sons, it may be said that Richard, his oldest son, died before his father's death in 1750 and when he was comparatively young, and John died in infancy.

No other family may be found in America which rendered more untiring and valiant service to the Revolution and to their country. Stratford is a monument to their greatness. It will tell posterity their story, and it will call anew to patriotic service. Richard Henry Lee's grandson states that he was told by Governor Johnson, of Maryland, that shortly after the war he heard from an English gentleman of great respectability, who lived in London during the Revolution and who had opportunities of hearing a good deal of the plans and intention of the ministry, that they had intended, in the event of the reduction of the Colonies, to have demanded the delivery of General Washington and Richard Henry Lee and to have executed them as principal rebels.

The tribute of President John Adams, in his letter of August 11, 1819, from which I have quoted, is so eloquent and so just that I shall conclude with a further quotation from that letter.

President Adams said:

"Thomas (Ludwell) Lee, on whose praises Chancellor Wythe delighted to dwell, who has often said to me that Thomas Lee was the most popular man in Virginia, and the delight of the eyes of every Virginian, but who would not engage in public life; Richard Henry Lee, whose merits are better known and acknowledged, and need no illustration from me; Francis Lightfoot Lee, a man of great reading well understood, of sound judgment, and inflexible perseverance in the cause of his country; William Lee, who abandoned an advantageous establishment in England from attachment to this country, and was able and faithful in her service; Arthur Lee, a man of whom I can not think without emotion; a man too early in the service of his country to avoid making a multiplicity of enemies; too honest, upright, faithful, and intrepid to be popular; too often obliged by his principles and feelings to oppose Machiavelian intrigues to avoid the destiny he suffered. This man never had justice done him by his country in his lifetime, and I fear he never will have by posterity. His reward can not be in this world."

Posterity has not as yet done these men full justice. It is our duty to see that, so far as in us lies, justice shall yet be theirs. Stratford restored and preserved as a historic shrine for the American people will be a most effective means of accomplishing that desired result.

WASHINGTON IN THE PHILIPPINES

Mr. OSIAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting a brief address by Speaker Roxas, of the Philippine House of Representatives, delivered over the radio as a Filipino tribute to the memory of the great American liberator and father of this Republic.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from the Philippines asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing an address recently made by the Speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The address is as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen of the radio, to-day America pauses to revere the memory of George Washington. To every American Washington incarnates the best and noblest in American life, tradition, and idealism.

But Washington does not belong to America alone. The sweep of the years has carried him to that realm of fame and glory where live, in the love and admiration of men, the truly immortal. As citizen, soldier, and statesman, he served America. Mankind all over the world are the beneficiaries of his labors.

Wherever men struggle for liberty and independence, Washington is a source of inexhaustible inspiration.

They behold his stately figure riding into the storm of battle under the flag of freedom; they see him at Valley Forge and Yorktown; they recall his courage, wisdom, and abiding faith in governments by popular initiative and consent. They see him, when after arduous sacrifices victory finally perched on his banner, leading a new nation consecrated to liberty and to the sanctity of human rights. Since then many peoples have won their freedom inspired by the story of that epic struggle.

To-day, as the voices of the American people are raised in praise and affection to honor him, countless millions in different climes join the glorious harmony of universal acclaim. Subject peoples yearning to be free, whoever and wherever they may be, together with the Filipino people, to-day are upon their knees to invoke the aid of the Almighty in their quest for liberty.

In the Philippine Islands the 22d day of February is also an official holiday. It is a day dedicated to the cult of liberty and patriotism. The story of Washington's life, taught in every school of our country, is recounted in public exercises. Filipinos recall his prowess as a lad, his sterling honesty, and his devotion to his mother. The power and strength of his manhood, his civic virtues, and the rectitude of his life conduct are portrayed for the emulation of our citizenry. His love of country and his devotion to the cause of freedom is the theme of patriotic addresses throughout the Islands.

To our people George Washington exemplifies the heart and soul of America. His devotion to the cause of liberty everywhere reveals to us the sentiments which impelled America to undertake in the Philippines what no other nation has ever attempted. To us he embodies not only the faithful issues of the American Revolution, but also the dynamic principles of American political philosophy. By his moral integrity, sternness of character, and love of liberty, the Filipino people judge America.

To-day Washington's birthday is celebrated in the Philippine Islands in a special manner. It is being made the occasion for the holding of an independence congress where more than 3,000 representatives of the different elements of the Philippine Nation deliberate upon the fundamental problem of their independence. Through this congress the Filipino people will attest anew their faith in America and the sincerity of their united desire for freedom. With full consciousness of all the responsibilities and burdens that freedom entails, it will voice the firm and unswerving determination of the Filipino people to be free and solemnly pledge their every effort to the glorious task of winning that freedom. The meeting of this congress formally inaugurates a stronger and a more persistent campaign by which, we trust, we will be able to obtain a hearing before the American people and attain the achievement of that which is so close to our hearts—the independence of our beloved land.

The Filipinos feel that this is a most appropriate day for the holding of such a congress. On this day the hearts of the American people are filled with the memories of America's heroic struggles for liberty and rejoice in the remembrance of the deeds of their forefathers who fought and died to free their country from foreign domination. As those thoughts linger in their minds, the American people will better understand why the Filipinos long to be free.

Our desire for separation from America is not prompted by dissatisfaction or by a lack of appreciation of the great progress achieved under her guidance. We entertain no feelings toward her but of heartfelt gratitude. Our plea for independence is not based upon a series of grievances such as impelled the American people under the leadership of Washington to overthrow British rule. Rather, it is predicated upon significant achievements attained under the benevolent guidance of America—achievements which prove our ability to govern ourselves and to carve out our own destiny.

America's Philippine adventure started 30 years ago, when the people of this country, responding to a noble sentiment, rose in arms to help a neighboring nation enjoy the blessings of freedom. The fortunes of war brought the United States to the Philippines. She went, the bearer of liberty and democracy, which it is America's sacred heritage to spread over the world. Neither selfishness nor greed inspired her. She implanted her sovereignty for the purpose of training the Filipinos in self-government.

Convinced of these generous aims of the United States, the Filipinos entrusted themselves to her tutelage and guidance. Many years have elapsed since then. The achievements attained are the result of the joint efforts of Americans and Filipinos. Schools have been opened where formerly there were prison camps. Tyrannical institutions have

been leveled down to give way to the implantation of democracy. Now we have a complete system of government, republican in form, based upon the suffrages of the people. The philosophy of democracy is well understood. The people are protected by constitutional guarantees against the abuses and usurpations of organized authority. The American people, through the Congress of the United States, have solemnly promised to grant independence to the Philippines upon the establishment of a stable government. In 1920 the President of the United States officially reported to the Congress that the Filipino people had complied with that condition and urged the concession of independence as the privilege and the duty of the American people.

The Philippine question is now pending consideration in the Congress of the United States. It is the hope of the people of the Philippine Islands that as a result of its deliberations they will at an early date be set free. In so doing, America would not only extend the frontiers of democracy but also materially aid in insuring world peace. The history of the world shows that there is not a single influence that can better secure safety, order, and peace than popular government. Democracy is the best antidote against imperialism and war. The independence of the Philippines will not only be a monument to America's unselfishness but it will be, as President Schurman, of the first Philippines Commission, said, "a new birth of liberty on the other side of the Pacific which shall animate and energize those lovely islands of the tropical seas and, rearing its head aloft, stand as a monument of progress and a beacon of hope to all the oppressed and benighted millions of the Asiatic Continent."

A free and independent Philippines will be the broadcasting station in the Far East of democracy and of America's principles and traditions—those ennobling principles and traditions which have made the greatness of this Republic possible. In that part of the world America has a vast field for enduring service to humanity. It is a challenge to her chivalry and to her faith in free institutions.

Washington's parting advice to his countrymen was to keep faith with other nations. We know America will keep faith with the Filipino people. As she loves freedom so we trust she will grant it to us.

PROHIBITION

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the Record a radio address delivered by myself on the subject of the Wickersham report, and also remarks on the subject of the Federal Water Power Commission.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend his own remarks. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record I include an address delivered from station WEAJ and allied stations on Thursday, February 20, 1930. The address is as follows:

The "wicked" and "sham" report is what I term the Wickersham commission's report on prohibition at Washington. Wicked because it seeks to deny trial by jury in prohibition violations and sham because it is utterly false as a cure for some of our prohibition illnesses and because its type of remedy would be worse than the disease. Striking at the age-worn bulwark of liberty—trial by jury—the carrying out of its recommendation would breed sullen resentment and would make prohibition vexation more vexatious, prohibition confusion worse confounded. Juryless prohibition trials, far from reducing, would greatly increase the congestion of court dockets.

The report, indeed, is sham and false, because it seeks to invade the sanctity of trial by jury, which Lord Erskine once called the "Great Commons House," for he knew that the petit jury has always stood between the citizen and any form of oppression or tyranny which a Government might devise.

I am informed that the Wickersham commission has proposed that in the case of "casual or slight violations," where the penalty for each offense is to be a fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment in jail, not at hard labor and not to exceed six months, or both, the Federal district attorneys may prosecute without resorting to the grand jury for an indictment, and the defendant may be heard and convicted without jury trial before a commissioner. In order to induce the defendant to appear before the commissioner and waive jury trial the commission proposes that upon a demand for a jury trial the defendant will be prosecuted for a felony.

The history of our country may well be written in terms of trial by jury. Not for mere transient reasons does the Constitution thrice safeguard jury trials, to wit: The third article and the sixth and seventh amendments. Many of the colonists stubbornly refused to accept the Constitution on the ground that the words of the third article "trial of all crimes except in cases of impeachment shall be by jury," were too weak. They said that secret trials were possible and that the Government could postpone indefinitely trials to suit the whim and caprice of aristocratic officials. Even Jefferson wrote from France in opposition to the Constitution unless it contained the Bill of Rights, the 10 first amendments, which include the right of speedy and impartial trial by jury in the proper district.

There were special reasons why the Americans were so insistent upon the safeguarding of this right in their National Constitution in 1789. In the years preceding the Revolutionary War the British Government had attempted a number of times to curtail the right of the colonists to a trial by their peers in their own country. The Declaration of Rights drawn up by the stamp act Congress in 1765 asserted that "trial by jury is the inherent and invaluable right of every British subject in these Colonies." A second declaration, adopted by the Continental Congress in 1774, asserted the right of the colonists to be tried "by their peers of the vicinage." The Declaration of Independence two years later denounced the British sovereign for "depriving us in many cases of the benefit of a trial by jury."

This explains the iteration and the reiteration of this right in the Constitution. The new Federal Government was to succeed to the place once held by the British ruler, and the framers of the Constitution were determined that the usurpations against which they had rebelled should not be repeated.

During the Civil War attempts were made to do away with jury trials and substitute military trials in districts where the civil courts were still functioning. Although the provocation was strong to satisfy military necessity, yet the Supreme Court of the United States refused to suspend jury trials. Although the preservation of the Union was at stake, yet the Supreme Court held that the rights of the individual could not be trampled upon. In an opinion that has become classic, the Supreme Court said:

"Time has proven the discernment of our ancestors, for even these provisions [stipulating jury trials], expressed in such plain English words that it would seem the ingenuity of man could not evade them, are now, after the lapse of more than 70 years, sought to be avoided. Those great and good men foresaw that troublous times would arise, when rulers and people would become restive under restraint and seek by sharp and decisive measures to accomplish ends deemed just and proper, and that the principles of constitutional liberty would be in peril unless established by irrevocable law. The history of the world had taught them that what was done in the past might be attempted in the future. The Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people, equally in peace and war, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men at all times and under all circumstances."

If jury trials were imperative in the Civil War, when the Nation was in a death struggle, how light and flimsy as well as "wicked" and "sham" seem the arguments to do away with jury trials in prohibition cases simply because the dockets are crowded.

It is well to call to mind the prophetic words of Blackstone of several centuries ago when referring to summary proceedings in juryless trials, authorized by acts of Parliament in order to speed up the trial of cases on crowded dockets. Blackstone said:

"And however convenient these may appear at first—as doubtless all arbitrary powers well executed are the most convenient—yet let it be again remembered that delays and little inconveniences in the forms of justice are the price that all free nations must pay for their liberty in more substantial matters; that these inroads upon this sacred bulwark of the nation are fundamentally opposite to the spirit of our constitution; and that though begun in trifles the precedent may gradually increase the spread to the utter disuse of juries in questions of the most momentous concern."

Well might we say with Blackstone that it is better to have delays and inconveniences in prohibition matters than to deprive the citizen of his constitutional right to trial by jury. That is the price that we, a free people, pay for our liberty in more substantial matters.

We can not allow this entering wedge that might eventually pry open and destroy all right to trial by jury. It is difficult to understand how the men of this Wickersham commission came to such a conclusion.

As a member of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, I listened attentively to the argument of Dean Pound of Harvard University Law School, in support of juryless trials. After hearing him, I came to the conclusion that it was he who devised and probably persuaded his colleagues on the commission to this idea of waiver of trial by jury. He was very dogmatic and professorlike, given somewhat to hectoring as though he had a class of students before him. I am of the opinion that he "hounded" the members of the commission into this recommendation.

The recommendation of the juryless trial will not wash, at least the Committee on the Judiciary will not accept the proposal as advanced. It may come to some compromise because this committee is hopelessly dry. There are only 4 members of this committee of 23 who may be ranked as "wet." They are Chairman GEORGE S. GRAHAM, of Pennsylvania, LEONIDAS C. DYER, of Missouri, FIORELLO H. LAGUARDIA, of New York, and myself. I am the only Democrat among the 4 wets. Of course, the House itself is preponderantly "dry," but those "drys" include men who are somewhat liberal and may soon renounce the "dry" yoke. There are others who are like the Leaning Tower of Pisa; they have the inclination but dare not fall. They are probably very much disturbed by the recent congressional election in Massachusetts where an avowed "wet" won over a "dry" who straddled on the prohibition question.

It would still be "wicked" and "sham" if the Judiciary Committee of preponderating drys would even compromise with Dean Pound and Mr. Wickersham and report to the House some bill involving waiver of jury trials in prohibition cases. It would indeed be "wicked" and "sham" to sacrifice in the smallest way the great principle of trial by jury.

I remind my colleagues of the Committee on the Judiciary of a case before Lord Stowell during England's efforts to suppress the slave traffic. Counsel for one of the defendants in the great campaign waged by England to suppress this nefarious traffic in human souls challenged as unlawful the conduct of "enforcement agents" of the Government, just as we now read of deep resentment against the conduct of prohibition enforcement agents. Counsel for the Crown justified the conduct of these slave traffic enforcement agents on the ground that unless their actions could be sustained "it would be difficult to suppress the traffic."

Lord Stowell's comment was:

"To press forward to a great principle by breaking through every other principle that stands in the way of its establishment, is as little consonant with private morality as with public justice."

The "drys" would sacrifice every great principle of a liberty-loving people in a hopeless attempt to enforce prohibition. They shall never get my vote for such a monstrous proposition.

Two very important decisions were recently handed down which clearly demonstrates that Congress would have no power to allow a defendant to waive trial by jury in prohibition cases. On February 4, 1930, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, in the case *Colts v. District of Columbia*, held that a police magistrate trying an automobile speed case had no right to try the defendant without a jury and that when Congress empowered the police magistrate to try such a case without jury, the law was unconstitutional. The case knocks the Wickersham proposal of juryless trials into smithereens. If Congress can not authorize a District of Columbia magistrate to try a reckless-driving case without a jury, then surely it can not authorize a United States commissioner to try a prohibition violator without a jury. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the fourth circuit in the case of *Coats v. United States* (290 Fed. 134) unanimously held that the constitutional requirement of trial by jury is mandatory in a prohibition case. The defendant could not waive the jury trial.

The court then pointed out that there are petty offenses which are not crimes, and in the trial of them a jury may, by consent, be dispensed with. But they are of the kind which the common law classed as "petty" and "trifling," where conviction and punishment would not entail any moral turpitude or obliquity. The Supreme Court of the United States has often pointed this out in many decisions. Before the advent of the Constitution and under the common law trials in the Colonies could be without a jury only where the cases involved misdemeanors and trivial offenses. Trials can be had even now without a jury where the offense is unimportant, like the auto driver going to the right instead of the left, or disobeying a red or green traffic signal, or the failure to remove snow from the sidewalk in front of one's premises. These are comparatively slight offenses and are mere violations of the by-laws, as it were, of the municipality. Trial need never be before a jury in such cases. The Constitution of the United States does not require it.

But in the case of a prohibition violation we have actually a crime. There is involved a penitentiary imprisonment of six months, according to the Wickersham report; and when a person goes to the penitentiary for that period he is stigmatized, and if, in addition, he is fined \$500, that is indeed important and hardly can be termed trivial or inconsequential. Furthermore, under the Jones law every prohibition violation except possession is a potential felony, involving a possible sentence of five years. The defendant becomes a convict and is thus disgraced.

Furthermore, prohibition has become a political question. The whole country is divided into two hostile camps—the "wets" and "drys." Even in the House of Representatives there is a "wet" bloc of about 100 Members, representing the wishes of many millions of people. When a political question is involved, that is the very time and place where trial by jury is most necessary. Otherwise convictions are had without the sanction and sentiment of the people of the particular locality where the commissioner sits and tries the case without jury. Very properly the Wickersham commission comments upon the tremendous size and scope of the problem before it and calls attention to our "pioneer" attitude toward sumptuary laws like prohibition. It says "We must bear in mind the Puritan's objection to administration: the Whig tradition of a right of revolution." It says, "We must not forget the many historical examples of large-scale public disregard of laws in our past."

Apparently the commission recognizes the gargantuan problem before it, yet by a sort of sweep of the hand it seeks to dispel the difficulty of prohibition by presenting the monstrous idea of juryless trials. Why, denial of jury trial, or waiver of it under circumstances which amount to a denial of it, would so inflame the populace as to rekindle the Whig spirit of revolt and cause modern Boston tea parties against prohibition. See what happened recently in Boston, where enraged citizenry violently

tore down Coast Guard posters to show protest and indignation against the slaying of three members of the crew of the *Black Duck*.

True liberals, yea, true patriots, have always asserted the right to rebel against unjust exactions as well as unjust laws. John Hancock refused to obey the British nonimportation acts. He became a smuggler. Faneuil, of Faneuil Hall fame, became a molasses runner. (To-day they are rum runners.) Witness not only the disrespect of but the actual disobedience to the fugitive slave law. The notorious "underground railway" was the figurative name for the spiriting away from southern plantations of slaves to Northern States in flagrant violation of the fugitive slave law. The Government was powerless to enforce the act. To abolitionists like William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips the Constitution was no sacred parchment; it was a slave-owners' agreement. Garrison said it was "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell."

There is plenty of precedent, therefore, for rebelling against this latest prohibition iniquity—"juryless trials."

Under the Wickersham proposal there is placed in the hands of United States attorneys a tremendous power. Every United States attorney wants to make a record and pile up convictions. That is his stock in trade. The more convictions he has the higher the esteem in which he thinks the community holds him. Under the Wickersham or Dean Pound proposal the prohibition violator is asked by the United States attorney to choose between the risk of a mild penalty without a jury trial or a much more severe penalty with one. The penalty the prisoner may incur is not based upon his crime but upon his willingness to waive the right of trial by jury; not upon the enormity of his offense, but upon the whim and caprice of an official.

The bargain thus proposed is infamous. What chance, under such circumstances, will the defendant have—the defendant who has violated a law that more than half the people disobey?

Ten years of prohibition have demonstrated that by displacing one evil, namely, the saloon, we have created others far worse—bootlegging, speak-easies, venal enforcement agents, corrupt judges, miscarriages of justice, pecksniffs and hypocrites in high office, rum rows, the turning of sober and decent citizens into suborners of perjury and codefendants with thieves and gangsters, sea fighting and border warfare with friendly nations, hi-jackers and racketeers bathing the country in blood and slime. During that interval 199 persons were slain—143 civilians and 56 agents. They do not include the killings by State enforcement officers. They represent only Federal killings. The departments in Washington, if they have the records of these non-Federal killings, refuse to release them to the public. I confidently believe that over 1,000 persons have been murdered in the name of prohibition. We can not forget the case of the 8-year-old boy killed last year while riding with his family at Las Vegas, N. Mex. Nor the case of Betty Heywood, the young Englishwoman, shot in the head but not quite killed by an Ohio prohibition officer. Nor the case of the young college student, Kendrick, slain in his seventeenth year, near Abingdon, Va. Nor the horrible case of Mrs. De King, of Aurora, Ill.

The agents in that case raided the home of her husband, Joseph De King. He did not even resist arrest, but he was clubbed into insensibility, and then in a panic of fear the agents shot and killed his wife. Her 12-year-old son, who came to her defense, was kicked and mistreated, but not before he had grabbed a pistol and shot one of the deputies in the leg. Henry Virkula, of Big Falls, Minn., was killed while peacefully driving with his wife and children. But, shameful to relate, it was the dregs in the House of Representatives who cheered the shooting of a 21-year-old boy in Washington who probably at some time or other had been guilty of bootlegging. It was barbarous for Bishop Cannon, when speaking of that cheering, to say: "It was one of the healthiest indications I have heard in a long time."

During the last fiscal year there were 77,351 arrests for prohibition violations. During the first year of prohibition there were 29,000 arrests. We have been imprisoning these violators so fast that it has become necessary to build two more Federal prisons, and many more are being contemplated throughout the States. Our prison population during the last five years of prohibition has increased 400 per cent, and what has this all brought us? Certainly not less drinking. Surely more drinking. Maine is the only State where the death rate from alcoholism is lower than it was before prohibition, and this does not include deaths from wood alcohol or deaths from poisoned liquor. There is no longer any "right of castle." Homes are searched without warrant in law; even telephone wires may be tapped. We have forgotten the words of the great Chatham, when he said:

"The poorest man may in his cottage bid defiance to all the force of the crown; it may be frail, its roof may shake, the wind may blow through it, the storms may enter, the rain may enter, but the King of England can not enter!"

Under the inquisition of prohibition the home is not spared. Any prohibition agent may enter any home and get away with it. Home brewing is the popular indoor sport and house-wife distilled "white mule" may be found in millions of homes. I recently called the attention of my colleagues in the House to the fact that the production of corn sugar in 1921 was 152,000,000 pounds.

In 1928 it had increased to 968,000,000 pounds, an increase in seven years of 536 per cent. Most of this corn sugar has gone into the

illicit manufacture of alcoholic "white mule," as they call it in the South. When I was down at Houston at the Democratic National Convention they called it "bottled in barn" whisky. Up in New England they call it "greased lightning," while out in the West they call it "third rail."

As one mad wag has it, "Four out of five have it and the fifth knows where to get it." We are told the story of the man who, upon emerging from the railroad depot of a large city, inquired of a policeman where he could get some liquor. The peace officer said, "Go down two blocks, turn to the right, and there you will see a barber shop. That is the only place in town where you can't get it." This story may be told of thousands of cities, towns, and villages throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

And during those 10 fretful years of prohibition, what has happened in other lands? Russia, Norway, Sweden, and Iceland fell into prohibition chaos, but better minds prevailed in those lands and prohibition was banished. Finland, however, adheres to prohibition but with the same condition of unrest and rebellion as exists in America. All the Provinces of Canada, with the exception of little Prince Edwards Island, have spewed out prohibition.

During the French Revolution the frenzied mobs set up on top of Notre Dame a young girl as the goddess of reason, and crowned her as such. Subsequently they found her to be a mere slattern and ignorant. She ruled by right of reason but had none. As soon as the mob discovered their mistake they dethroned her. How long will it take us to discover our mistake in prohibition? At present prohibition is in the saddle and reigns. It must soon be patent to all but "dry" fanatics that it must be dethroned and reason must take its place.

You might probably ask, as is often asked, "If prohibition is so bad, why don't you who are fighting it perfect a better plan of liquor control. Even if you do propose a better plan it is practically impossible to secure its adoption because of the difficulty in amending the Constitution. Therefore, the only thing for all of us to do is to make the best of the situation, bad as it may be, and however worse it may become." These are not my words. They are the words of an avowed "dry," Francis M. Cockrell, writing in *Scribner's* for the month of February. But he furthermore says "that the responsibility for the evils or shortcomings of prohibition rests directly on those who supported its enactment and that, therefore, if the 'drys' can not remedy these deficiencies, it is their duty to devise a more effective plan to take its place." He deplors "those who are more interested in prohibition as a pet hobby than the purpose sought to be accomplished from it." The statement of Cockrell is a healthy sign, and I am sure thinking "wets" will be more than willing to join forces with thinking "drys" to devise a better plan.

The "wets" have often been twitted because they can not unite upon a plan. They are united upon the idea, however, that there must be a change. In 1776, at the time of the American Revolution, the colonists were not united upon any plan of government. It took from 1776 to 1789 to bring about the plan of government embodied in the Constitution. It may take time to evolve a prohibition plan.

Hearings are now being conducted before the Committee on the Judiciary, of which I am a member, and there is being considered numerous bills or plans calling for the repeal as well as amendments to the eighteenth amendment. I have offered a House joint resolution to take the place of the first section of the eighteenth amendment. It reads as follows:

"The Congress shall have the power to regulate or prohibit the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof (for beverage purposes). But such grant of power shall not be construed to require that such regulation or prohibition shall be uniform throughout the United States nor deprive the States of power to impose additional regulations or prohibitions upon such manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, or exportation."

This would not force Congress to legislate uniform prohibitions. It would authorize, but would not compel, uniform prohibition throughout the country. On the other hand, Congress would have the right to "regulate."

The Constitution does not require that congressional regulation of interstate commerce shall be exactly the same the country over. This was decided in the *Clark Distilling Co.* case by the Supreme Court in 1917 when it upheld the *Webb-Kenyon Act*.

It seems to be well-nigh universally admitted that the country is divided into about seven or eight areas within each of which the customs and habits of the people are similar. No statute can be enforced unless in any one of such areas there is a uniformity of custom, habit, and sentiment and sanction on the part of the people. Where there is a lack of uniformity in sentiment and sanction the law can not be enforced.

The degree of enforcement depends upon the degree of sentiment and sympathy for the law. My amendment would permit Congress to regulate or prohibit in these given areas, depending upon just exactly what the people of those areas wish. Under this grant of power to Congress it might, for example, raise the alcoholic content of liquids so as to permit the licensee to sell light wines and beer, prohibiting at the same

time the stronger spirituous liquors. It could also establish the Canadian governmental dispensary system in areas that might want such reform.

There would, however, always be left to the States the right to impose either additional regulations or additional prohibitions. Any State could prohibit what Congress by regulation in the other States or areas might allow. On the other hand, the States could not expressly authorize what the Congress might prohibit or forbid. If, for example, a State prohibited the manufacture and distribution of ardent spirits, and also prohibited light wines and beer, the Congress would not have the right in that State to permit the sale nor regulate the sale of such light wines and beer. In a word, each State or group of States could determine its own type of prohibition or regulation. Georgia could not force New York to be "dry" while New York could not force Georgia to be "wet."

It may be that my amendment is not a perfect answer to our difficulties. I do not believe that any proposal would be perfect. It would, however, be a step in the right direction. It might be argued that to amend the eighteenth amendment would give us 48 different types of State prohibition or regulation. We had 48 different kinds of liquor regulation for over 100 years prior to Federal prohibition, and during that period the country saw its greatest spiritual, political, and economic development. Social control of drink is most difficult. Only by experimentation and slow growth can it be brought about.

It is doubtful whether this plan, or any other amendment to the Constitution will prevail at the present session of Congress. The agitation, however, concerning prohibition must be made ceaseless and it is the purpose of the "wets" in the House and in the Senate, to continue this fight until the country is salvaged from its present prohibition disgrace. Only by discussion and more discussion will a solution come. We care not whether the "drys" call such discussion and argument "nullification." Patrick Henry was called a nullifier in the Virginia House of Burgesses. He said, you may recall, in inveighing against the infringement of the rights of the colonists: "Cesar had his Brutus, Charles I. his Cromwell and George III. and at that point he was interrupted by cries from all over the house of 'Treason!' 'Treason!' and he ended 'may George the Third profit by their example. If that be treason, make the most of it.'"

If what I and my "wet" colleagues have been saying is "Treason," or "Nullification" we say to the "drys" "make the most of it."

WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to make an announcement. It will take but a minute.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to proceed for one minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to announce to the Members of the House who are friendly to what is known as the Rankin bill (H. R. 7825) for the relief of World War veterans, that I have a petition filed with the Clerk of the House asking that that bill be brought out of committee and brought before the House for consideration. I make that statement for the benefit of those who desire to sign the petition.

The bill reported from the Veterans' Committee on yesterday does not extend the presumptive period for tubercular cases or any other cases beyond January 1, 1925, and therefore fails to reach many thousands of cases of helpless veterans whose disabilities are evidently traceable to their war services. My bill, H. R. 7825, will reach them and will not conflict with that bill.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the special order, which is the Private Calendar.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE OHIO RIVER

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, by authority of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce I call up the bill (S. 3297) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River approximately midway between the cities of Owensboro, Ky., and Rockport, Ind., a similar bill having been reported by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois calls up a bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River approximately midway between the cities of Owensboro, Ky., and Rockport, Ind., authorized to be built by E. T. Franks, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, by an act of Congress approved February 26, 1929, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from February 26, 1930.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENISON. I yield for a question.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Is this a railroad bridge?

Mr. DENISON. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. KINCHELOE] can answer that.

Mr. KINCHELOE. It is a railroad and vehicular bridge both, and is to be built to connect two railroads.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Will the gentleman from Illinois permit me in his time to make a brief statement, say, of two minutes?

Mr. DENISON. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri two minutes.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. On page 4287 of Wednesday's Record it will be noticed that the Senate passed a bill extending the time for the completion of a bridge in Maryland. I understand that some of the best people in Maryland have been induced to become interested in various Maryland toll-bridge projects. They are honest men, but they unfortunately met some very bad company, as I will show.

Mr. DENISON. That is not the bill now before us.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I know that. I asked for this time because I want to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that last summer the attorney general of Maryland issued an order under the blue sky law of Maryland against certain corporations, charging that they were making false, misleading, and deceptive statements to the citizens in reference to the sale of securities in connection with the building of certain toll bridges in Maryland. A hearing was held, and at that hearing E. M. Elliott, once convicted for defrauding the United States Government, the promoter against whom I have protested on the floor of this House, appeared, and I am reliably informed that one of the statements he made was that the assets consisted of the franchises, and he said that the franchises had cost the corporation over \$200,000. I think the amount he named was \$275,000.

I make this statement for the purpose of asking the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON] when these bills come before his committee if he will make a thorough investigation and bring the facts to the attention of the House and show whether or not Elliott is any longer connected with the projects, and whether the statements on file in the State's attorney's office in Baltimore that the franchises cost the corporation money are true. If so, it might be well to learn who received the money for the franchises.

Mr. DENISON. In reply to the question, Mr. Speaker, I will state to the gentleman that the committee will do that, and when the bill to which he has referred, the Maryland bridge bill, is referred to our committee we will be pleased to have the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] come before our committee and present any information he has on the subject.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. The bill was referred to the gentleman's committee last night, and I will respond to the gentleman's call at any time he lets me know that the committee is to be in session. It provides for a bridge over the Choptank River near Cambridge, and was one of the projects mentioned in the prospectus issued by Elliott and his associates.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read a third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 9105) was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSOURI RIVER

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, by authority of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I call up the bill (S. 3405) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Decatur, Nebr., a similar House bill having been reported by the committee.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois calls up the bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River, at or near Decatur, Nebr., authorized to be built by the Interstate Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, by act of Congress approved March 29, 1928, heretofore extended by act of Congress approved March 2, 1929, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from March 29, 1930.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE INTRACOASTAL CANAL

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, by authority of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I call up the bill (S. 3197)

granting the consent of Congress to the Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad & Steamship Co., a corporation, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge across the Intracoastal Canal, a similar bill having been reported by the House committee.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois calls up a bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad & Steamship Co., a corporation of the State of Louisiana, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge and approaches thereto across the Intracoastal Canal at a point about 0.87 mile from Houma, in Terrebonne Parish, State of Louisiana, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906: *Provided,* That the Secretary of War may, upon such terms and conditions that he may deem equitable and just to the public, grant to the said company a right of way across the lands of the United States on either side of and adjacent to the said canal, and the right to occupy so much of said lands as may be necessary for the piers, abutments, and other portions of the bridge and approaches.

SEC. 2. The right to sell, assign, transfer, and mortgage all the rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this act is hereby granted to the Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad & Steamship Co., its successors and assigns, and any corporation to which such rights, powers, and privileges may be sold, assigned, or transferred, or which shall acquire the same by mortgage foreclosure or otherwise, is hereby authorized to exercise the same as fully as though conferred herein directly upon such corporation.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, by authority of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce I call up the bill (S. 875) authorizing C. N. Jenks, F. J. Stransky, L. H. Miles, John Grandy, and Bruce Machen, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Savanna, Ill., a similar House bill having been favorably reported by the committee.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois calls up the bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to facilitate interstate commerce, improve the Postal Service, and provide for military and other purposes, C. N. Jenks, F. J. Stransky, L. H. Miles, John Grandy, and Bruce Machen, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, be, and are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Mississippi River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Savanna, Ill., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon C. N. Jenks, F. J. Stransky, L. H. Miles, John Grandy, and Bruce Machen, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

SEC. 3. The said C. N. Jenks, F. J. Stransky, L. H. Miles, John Grandy, and Bruce Machen, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, are hereby authorized to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge, and the rates of toll so fixed shall be the legal rates until changed by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in the act of March 23, 1906.

SEC. 4. After the completion of such bridge, as determined by the Secretary of War, either the State of Illinois, the State of Iowa, any public agency or political subdivision of either of such States, within or adjoining which any part of such bridge is located, or any two or more of them jointly, may at any time acquire and take over all right, title, and interest in such bridge and its approaches, and any interest in real property necessary therefor, by purchase or by condemnation or expropriation, in accordance with the laws of either of such States governing the acquisition of private property for public purposes by condemnation

or expropriation. If at any time after the expiration of 10 years after the completion of such bridge the same is acquired by condemnation or expropriation, the amount of damages or compensation to be allowed shall not include good will, going value, or prospective revenues or profits, but shall be limited to the sum of (1) the actual cost of constructing such bridge and its approaches, less a reasonable deduction for actual depreciation in value; (2) the actual cost of acquiring such interests in real property; (3) actual financing and promotion costs, not to exceed 10 per cent of the sum of the cost of constructing the bridge and its approaches and acquiring such interests in real property, and (4) actual expenditures for necessary improvements.

SEC. 5. If such bridge shall be taken over or acquired by the States or public agencies or political subdivisions thereof, or by either of them as provided in section 4 of this act, and if tolls are thereafter charged for the use thereof, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay for the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the amount paid therefor, including reasonable interest and financing cost, as soon as possible under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed 20 years from the date of acquiring the same. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of the bridge and its approaches under economical management. An accurate record of the amount paid for acquiring the bridge and its approaches, the actual expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and of the daily tolls collected, shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

SEC. 6. C. N. Jenks, F. J. Stransky, L. H. Miles, John Grandy, and Bruce Machen, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, shall, within 90 days after the completion of such bridge, file with the Secretary of War and with the Highway Department of the States of Illinois and Iowa, a sworn itemized statement showing the actual original cost of constructing the bridge and its approaches, the actual cost of acquiring any interest in real property necessary therefor, and the actual financing and promotion costs. The Secretary of War may, and upon request of the highway department of either of such States shall, at any time within three years after the completion of such bridge, investigate such costs and determine the accuracy and the reasonableness of the costs alleged in the statement of costs so filed, and shall make a finding of the actual and reasonable costs of constructing, financing, and promoting such bridge; for the purpose of such investigation the said C. N. Jenks, F. J. Stransky, L. H. Miles, John Grandy, and Bruce Machen, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, shall make available all of their records in connection with the construction, financing, and promotion thereof. The findings of the Secretary of War as to the reasonable costs of the construction, financing, and promotion of the bridge shall be conclusive for the purposes mentioned in section 4 of this act, subject only to review in a court of equity for fraud or gross mistake.

SEC. 7. The right to sell, assign, transfer, and mortgage all the rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this act is hereby granted to C. N. Jenks, F. J. Stransky, L. H. Miles, John Grandy, and Bruce Machen, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns; and any corporation to which or any person to whom such rights, powers, and privileges may be sold, assigned, or transferred, or who shall acquire the same by mortgage foreclosure or otherwise, is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise the same as fully as though conferred herein directly upon such corporation or person.

SEC. 8. All contracts made in connection with the construction of the bridge authorized by this act and which shall involve the expenditure of more than \$5,000 shall be let by competitive bidding. Such contracts shall be advertised for a reasonable time in some newspaper of general circulation published in the States in which the bridge is located and in the vicinity thereof; sealed bids shall be required and the contracts shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. Verified copies or abstracts of all bids received and of the bid or bids accepted shall be promptly furnished to the highway departments of the States in which such bridge is located. A failure to comply in good faith with the provisions of this section shall render null and void any contract made in violation thereof, and the Secretary of War may, after hearings, order the suspension of all work upon such bridge until the provisions of this section shall have been fully complied with.

SEC. 9. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. This bill, along with other bills, was included in the omnibus bill which we passed the other day, was it not?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. What is the occasion, then, for passing them again?

Mr. DENISON. This was thought to be the fastest way to dispose of it. The Senate bill is now on the Speaker's table, and I think this is the best way to dispose of the matter.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. By order of the House, the Clerk will call the Private Calendar, beginning with the star.

CHARLES DAVIS

The first business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1721) for the relief of Charles Davis.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Charles Davis, father of Charles L. Davis, late private first class, Battery E, Fifty-second Coast Artillery, United States Army, shall be regarded as the duly designated beneficiary and dependent of the late Charles L. Davis, under the act approved December 17, 1919 (41 Stat. 367).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PAUL WALLERSTEIN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1881) for the relief of Paul Wallerstein.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws Paul Wallerstein, who was a member of Company D, Seventy-fifth Regiment, and Company K, Forty-sixth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of the latter company and regiment on July 28, 1865: *Provided,* That no pension, bounty, pay, or other emolument shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHARLES F. REILLY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1884) for the relief of Charles F. Reilly.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws Charles F. Reilly, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, and Army Service Detachment, West Point, N. Y., shall hereafter be held to have been honorably discharged from service in the military forces of the United States on December 18, 1902, and July 27, 1917, respectively: *Provided,* That no pension, bounty, pay, or other emolument shall accrue prior to the enactment of this act.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I note that there is a discrepancy in dates between that carried in the bill and the report. The report of The Adjutant General gives the date of discharge as July 25, 1917, whereas the date carried in the bill is July 27. I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. STAFFORD: In line 8, strike out the figures "27" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "25."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARTHA J. TONGUET

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1966) for the relief of Martha J. Tonguet.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Larkin Tonguet, who was a member of Company F, Fiftieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and con-

sidered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 20th day of January, 1865: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ARMSTRONG HUNTER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2129) for the relief of Armstrong Hunter.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws Armstrong Hunter, late of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged on June 19, 1865, from the military service of the United States as a private of said company and regiment: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

E. O. M'GILLIS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2266) for the relief of E. O. McGillis.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOOPER). Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers E. O. McGillis, late of the Seventh Battery, United States Field Artillery, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 16th day of May, 1901: *Provided,* That no back pay, bounty, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to December 10, 1928.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ARTHUR W. TAYLOR

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2312) for the relief of Arthur W. Taylor.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Arthur W. Taylor, who was a member of Battery K, Third Regiment United States Volunteer Artillery, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 16th day of August, 1899: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 6, strike out the word "Regiment," and after the word "States" strike out the word "Volunteer."

The committee amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

LEO B. THOME

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2315) for the relief of Leo B. Thome.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Leo B. Thome, who served in Company G, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 20th day of October, 1901: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

STEPHEN COLE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2330) for the relief of Stephen Cole, alias Steven Cole.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Stephen Cole, alias Steven Cole, who was a private in Company D, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said company and regiment on the 7th day of April, 1874: *Provided*, That no bounty, pension, pay, or allowance shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

GEORGE O. PRATT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2470) for the relief of George O. Pratt.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws George O. Pratt, late of Company F, Second Regiment District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said company and regiment July 5, 1864: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOEL TOWNSEND

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2504) for the relief of Joel Townsend.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Joel Townsend, who was a member of Company K, Ninety-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 20th day of November, 1864: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM PARISH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2505) for the relief of William Parish.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers William Parish, who was a member of Company L, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 12th day of February, 1903: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 9, strike out "12th" and insert "15th," and on line 10, strike out "February" and insert "January."

The committee amendments were agreed to and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BASIL N. HENRY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2543) for the relief of Basil N. Henry.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged members of the military and naval forces of the United States and their dependents Basil N. Henry, late of Company A, Three hundred and forty-eighth Machine Gun Battalion, American Expeditionary Forces, World War, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged

on the 17th day of February, 1919: *Provided*, That no pension, pay, or allowances shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word. This bill relates to a World War veteran. The phraseology of the proviso is not pertinent to World War veterans. Accordingly I withdraw the pro forma amendment and offer to amend by striking out the word "pension" in line 10 and inserting, after the word "pay" in line 11, the word "compensation."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. STAFFORD: Page 1, line 10, at the end of the line, strike out the word "pension," and after the word "pay," in line 11, insert the word "compensation."

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CLYDE CALVIN RHODENBAUGH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2591) for the relief of Clyde Calvin Rhodenbaugh.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Clyde Calvin Rhodenbaugh, who was a member of Troop C, Third Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 10th day of October, 1905: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ALICE SARRAZIN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2629) for the relief of Alice Sarrazin.

There being no objection to its consideration, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Alice Sarrazin, mother of Jules A. Sarrazin, late of Company K, Sixth United States Infantry, Fort McPherson, Ga., shall be regarded as the duly designated beneficiary and dependent of the late Jules A. Sarrazin under the act approved December 17, 1919 (41 Stats. 367).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

WILLIAM H. BALDWIN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2699) to authorize an appropriation to cover damages to an automobile of William H. Baldwin.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to get some information from some one who has knowledge of this bill. I have been requested to ask that some of these bills be passed over without prejudice. I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman desire to object?

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. No.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

REBECCA J. RIDER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2710) for the relief of Rebecca J. Rider.

There being no objection to its consideration, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Charles O. Rider, who was a member of Company C, Nineteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the

United States as a private of that organization on the 30th day of June, 1864: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

EDWARD TOMLINSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2728) for the relief of Edward Tomlinson.

There being no objection to its consideration, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Edward Tomlinson, who was a member of Company A, Twenty-seven Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and Thirty-fourth Company, United States Coast Artillery, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of the latter organization on the 4th day of February, 1901: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Clerk will correct an error in the spelling of the word "twenty-seventh" at the beginning of line 6.

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

ANNA E. STRATTON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2729) for the relief of Anna E. Stratton.

There being no objection to its consideration, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Albert Stratton, who was a member of Company A, Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 19th day of September, 1864: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would like to call the attention of the author of the bill to the fact that the title of the bill reads, "For the relief of Anna E. Stratton," whereas in line 5 appears the name of "Albert Stratton." Can the author of the bill explain that?

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Mr. Speaker, I want to call attention to the fact that there are two names in the bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, the author of the bill, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SPEAKS], was in the Hall a few minutes ago. I suggest that the seeming incongruity is due to the fact that the soldier is dead and that the real purpose of the bill is to give a pensionable status to his widow and to correct the record of her husband so that she can get a pension.

Mr. GREENWOOD. I see that Anna E. Stratton is the widow of Albert Stratton. I think we ought to have an amendment to the title that would correct it.

Mr. STAFFORD. Then you are going to relieve a dead person. The bill shows that the soldier is dead. This bill is for the relief of the widow.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Then the bill is all right as it is written.

Mr. BACHMANN. It is for the widow. The soldier is dead.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. The bill is for the relief of the widow. You can correct it by amending it.

Mr. STAFFORD. The bill is in correct legislative form, in consonance with the facts of the case.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

CAPT. PHILIP A. SCHOLL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2730) for the relief of Capt. Philip A. Scholl, Finance Department, United States Army.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. At the request of the author of the bill, Mr. SPEAKS, who was in the Chamber a few minutes ago, I am authorized to ask to have this bill passed over without prejudice. It is provided for in the omnibus bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

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HOMER D. NEIMEISTER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2731) for the relief of Homer D. Neimeister.

There being no objection to its consideration, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Homer D. Neimeister, who was a member of Company G, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been mustered in July 30, 1898, and honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 6th day of November, 1898: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

JOHN STREVEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2801) for the relief of John Strevey, deceased.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers John Strevey shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of Company F, Third Provisional Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, on the 26th day of October, 1865: *Provided*, That no pension, bounty, back pay, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ARTHUR MOFFATT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3004) for the relief of Arthur Moffatt, deceased.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Arthur Moffatt, who was a member of Company G, Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 7th day of September, 1862: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM A. HYNES

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3028) for the relief of William A. Hynes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws and laws conferring rights and privileges upon honorably discharged soldiers, their widows, and dependent relatives William A. Hynes, late of Company K, First Regiment Georgia Volunteer Infantry, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of said organization on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1898: *Provided*, That no back pay, pension, bounty, or other emolument shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOHN BURKET

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3125) for the relief of John Burket.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, some of the explanations of these bills are decidedly humorous. I stop the proceedings to just ask the members of the committee about this particular one. This fellow left his boat to do some shopping, and when he returned he found the boat had left him. The war was over, so he did not have to go back. Why do we have explanations like that coming before the House, made up of serious men, with regard to a bill of this kind?

Mr. ARENTZ. This does not happen to be a bill I have considered. I considered one-third of the Private Calendar, but this is not among the number I considered. However, I have this to say: Regardless of how this old Civil War veteran happened to lose contact with his company, if he served 90 days and served that time well, it seems to me that, having passed 80 years of age, he is entitled to a little consideration by this House. That is the theory upon which I am working as far as the Civil War veterans are concerned.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Is the gentleman sure he served 90 days?

Mr. ARENTZ. As I say, the bill is not mine, but I am working on that theory.

Mr. BACHMANN. I have this bill. He served more than 90 days.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. I will say that I yield to no Member of the House in my allegiance to the Civil War veteran, and in seeing that justice is done him. However, some of these explanations are absolutely ludicrous.

Mr. BACHMANN. This man was mustered into service March 6, 1865.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. When was he mustered out?

Mr. BACHMANN. On June 21, 1865. So his service is more than 90 days.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Just beyond the three months' limitation.

Mr. BACHMANN. Yes. He is now nearly 90 years of age and is in need of help.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers John Burket, who was a member of Company F, Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on or about the 21st day of June, 1865: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOHN G. CASSIDY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3225) for the relief of John G. Cassidy.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if we could have an explanation of this bill, as it appears to be the same as the other one. Some one ought to say something about this kind of a bill.

Mr. ROWBOTTOM. This is a similar case to the one that the gentleman from West Virginia just explained.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. All right, Mr. Speaker; I shall not object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers John G. Cassidy, who was a member of Company I, Fifty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 11th day of August, 1865: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

SYLVESTER S. THOMPSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3255) for the relief of Sylvester S. Thompson.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines Sylvester S. Thompson, who was a member of Companies E and K, Twenty-sixth Regiment United States Infantry, and Company K, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of Company K, Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, on the 30th day of November, 1902: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

DAVID F. RICHARDS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3256) for the relief of David F. Richards, otherwise known as David Richards.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the author of this bill if he does not think, in line 5, the word "alias" ought to be stricken out and the words "otherwise known as" inserted, so as to conform with other legislation that has been passed along the same line?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I would like to say to the gentleman that if he thinks that is the best form, I have no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers David F. Richards, alias David Richards, who was a member of Company K, Twenty-sixth Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 30th day of November, 1902: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment. In line 5 strike out the word "alias" and insert "otherwise known as."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma: Page 1, line 5, strike out the word "alias" and insert in lieu thereof the words "otherwise known as."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended to conform with the amendment.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROBERT J. BURTON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3282) to provide for appointing Robert J. Burton, a former field clerk, Quartermaster Corps, a warrant officer, United States Army.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I see by the report that Mr. Burton, for whose relief this bill was introduced, resigned from the field service in order to be reinstated in the civil service, and having served in the civil service, he now wants to be reinstated in the service which he left. It strikes me this is a little irregular, based on his own desires as shown by his former resignation.

Mrs. KAHN. I will say to the gentleman he did that in order to follow his superior officer, and to perform the duty that seemed to him to be the most patriotic and the finest.

Mr. GREENWOOD. I read the report on that, but it seems to me that this would be an undesirable precedent. A man leaves one branch of the service by resignation to be reinstated in another, and then when he can get more money on retirement by being put back into the former service, he asks for special legislation to undo what he has done himself, and under the circumstances I object.

JAMES SCOTT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3322) for the relief of James Scott.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers James Scott, who was a member of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, United States Infantry, and Company G, Ninth Invalid Corps, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 10th day of July, 1864: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLARD THOMPSON, DECEASED

The next business on the private calendar was the bill (H. R. 3355) for the relief of Willard Thompson, deceased.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Willard Thompson, deceased, who was a member of Company E, Fifty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 11th day of August, 1865: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LOUIS MARTIN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3358) for the relief of Louis Martin.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Louis Martin, who was a member of Company B, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 31st day of January, 1900: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FREDERICK SPARKS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3359) for the relief of Frederick Sparks.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Reserving the right to object, this man only served 19 days.

Mr. ARENTZ. He served 22 days. He was badly injured in the hip and was told to go home. He never got in contact with his company again on account of illness. It was not his fault. The soldier is now an old man and it seems to me he is entitled to what he is asking for here.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Is the gentleman willing to go before the House with the precedent that 19 or 22 days' service is sufficient instead of the 90-day limit?

Mr. ARENTZ. He was in the hospital after his 22-day service.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. I think it is a bad precedent to set, and I object.

MICHAEL MARLEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3360) for the relief of Michael Marley.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights and privileges upon honorably discharged soldiers, their widows, and dependent relatives, Michael Marley, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Spain, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of the above organization on the 13th day of November, 1902: *Provided*, That no pay, pension, bounty, or other emoluments shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment:

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 10, after the word "no," insert the word "back," and in line 11, strike out the word "emoluments" and insert in lieu thereof "allowances," so that the proviso will read: "That no back pay, pension, bounty, or other allowances shall accrue prior to the passage of this act."

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a statement. It is my conception that a man looking out for the calendar ought to be as careful about trying to pass a bill that he does not object to as he is about preventing a bill from passing that he does object to. Now, in case of the bill referred to by the gentleman from New York, H. R. 3359, for the relief of Frederick Sparks, that man served 22 days. He was five months in the hospital, and when he came out his regiment had been mustered out.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. My reason for objecting to the bill was fundamental, as the law limits the service to 90 days.

Mr. ARENTZ. May I ask the gentleman if the soldier was in the hospital five months, was he not in the service of his country during that time?

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Why not amend the law?

Mr. ARENTZ. I say if the man was in the service 22 days and was in the hospital five months, he was in the service while he was in the hospital.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is hard to resist the gentleman from Arizona, and I ask unanimous consent to go back to Calendar No. 192.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending bill will first be disposed of. The question is on the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FREDERICK SPARKS

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 192, H. R. 3359, for the relief of Frederick Sparks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I am glad my colleague has taken this action for the reason that there are a number of cases where the soldier was in the hospital, and in some cases when he got out of the hospital the regiment had moved on and it was not possible for him to join.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I think in this case it is proper to return, and not to lodge an objection. Where they have had 19 or 20 days' service and have then deserted, then to give them an honorable discharge at the time their regiment is being discharged, so as to extend that period from 19 or 20 days to 90 days, and put them in a preferential position over men who actually served 60 or 80 days, would be entirely wrong, and the objection would probably lie to such a bill; but if the man is in a hospital because of disability incurred in line of service, then I think no objection should lie.

Mr. ARENTZ. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman.

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, the authorities here say that this man was confined to a hospital. The

report does not show any such fact. He went home and was confined at home.

Mr. ARENTZ. He was wounded.

Mr. STAFFORD. The report says that he was severely injured on his hip. Why, this past Christmas holidays I had a fall on the ice and saw stars. I was not disabled, but perhaps if I had been in the service trying to desert from the service, from my Government, it might have proved an excuse. When the gentleman says that this man was in a hospital he is not sticking to the record. He went home. I am not intending to object to this bill, but let us stick to the record.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. His commanding officer sent him home.

Mr. ARENTZ. He went to the hospital, and the hospital happened to be home. It is just as much of a hospital as if he had been in a big institution.

Mr. STAFFORD. Oh, the gentleman does not understand the English language if he says that a hospital and home are the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York to return to Calendar No. 192?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Frederick Sparks, who was a member of Company E, Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

EDWARD J. BOYLE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3365) for the relief of Edward J. Boyle.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Edward J. Boyle, who was a member of Company C, Third United States Engineers, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 5th day of December, 1905: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

PATRICK J. LANGAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3366) for the relief of Patrick J. Langan.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Patrick J. Langan, formerly of Company A, Seventeenth United States Regular Infantry, shall hereafter be held to have been honorably discharged from service in the military forces of the United States November 1, 1865. Patrick J. Langan shall be further eligible to enjoy all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred upon enlisted men honorably discharged from such service; *Provided*, That no pay or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I think the proviso in this bill should be amended in the usual way, and I offer the usual amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from West Virginia offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BACHMANN: Line 9, strike out the proviso and insert in lieu thereof the following: "*Provided*, That no back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to; and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOHN MAGILL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3367) for the relief of John Magill.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers John Magill, who was a member of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 2d day of January, 1899: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

REBECCA E. OLMSTED

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3428) for the relief of Rebecca E. Olmsted.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MCCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, this bill has an adverse report from the Secretary of War. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLLINS] asked me to take his place to-day and request that some of these bills be passed over without prejudice. The question arises as to whether or not the passage of this bill will establish a bad precedent for the reason that the testimony showed conclusively that the soldier had an opportunity to name his mother as beneficiary, but instead drew a line through her name, thereby leaving the thought that possibly he did not desire to have his mother named as the beneficiary in this case.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Does the record show that the man was married? Did he have a wife, or any other beneficiary?

Mr. MCCLINTIC of Oklahoma. I do not think he did.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Who is the beneficiary under this bill?

Mr. MCCLINTIC of Oklahoma. There was no beneficiary named, as I understand it.

Mrs. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mrs. ROGERS. This bill passed the House at the last session of Congress. Under this bill the mother would be regarded as the duly designated beneficiary dependent of this soldier.

The records of the War Department show on the "statement of beneficiary" required by the act quoted, that former Lieutenant Olmsted did not designate his mother as his beneficiary in case of his death. However, on the beneficiary card the following record shows in the handwriting of Lieutenant Olmsted:

Full name of dependent, Mrs. R. E. Olmsted. Relationship, mother.

Full address, South Washington Street, Reading, Mass.

Note: Filled in through error. I have no dependents.

I think the error probably arose in this way. In the first part of the man's statement, he names the full name of the dependent, Mrs. R. E. Olmsted. Later on he said, "I have no dependents." I think he meant when he made that note that he had no wife and no children, because the mother was obviously a dependent at that time. He had always contributed toward her support. Following the death of this lieutenant, my husband, John Jacob Rogers, who was at that time Congressman of the fifth Massachusetts district, made a very careful investigation of the dependency status of this case, and it was proven to him without a doubt that Mrs. Olmsted was dependent upon her son, and she is now in extremely limited circumstances.

Mr. MCCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that I have been requested to perform the service for some one else, will not the gentlewoman from Massachusetts be satisfied with my asking that the bill be passed over without prejudice?

Mrs. ROGERS. The gentleman feels that he can not withdraw his objection?

Mr. MCCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice, to retain its place on the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THOMAS CONLON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3445) for the relief of Thomas Conlon.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the report does not show here who wants this record corrected. The soldier is dead, and I inquire of the committee the purpose of the bill. Is it for the benefit of a widow who wants to get a pensionable status? Who is asking to have this done?

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I notice a number of these bills do not state the reason for the correction of the military record. I imagine this is for some relative. This bill passed a former Congress, and nearly all the bills here that have passed a previous Congress I have not objected to.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Does the gentleman know whether the Military Committee has had rehearings on this, or did it just file the same report as that which was made in the last session because it was passed at the last session? I have no objection to this bill. I think the soldier had an honorable military record. I suppose there is some reason for it.

There being no objection to its consideration, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Thomas Conlon, who was a member of Company L, First Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 6th day of January, 1863: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

JOHN W. McCULLOCH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3473) for the relief of John W. McCulloch.

There being no objection to its consideration, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers John W. McCulloch, who was a member of Troop F, Fourth Regiment United States Cavalry, war with Spain, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 16th day of May, 1899: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

ALVIN H. TINKER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3474) for the relief of Alvin H. Tinker.

There being no objection to its consideration, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Alvin H. Tinker, who was a member of Company D, Forty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a corporal of that organization on the 15th day of January, 1863: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

WALTER MALONE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3475) for the relief of Walter Malone.

There being no objection to its consideration, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Walter Malone, who was a member of Company E, Twentieth Regiment United States Infantry, 1899-1902, Spanish-American War, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 14th day of January, 1902: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

ALFRED O. HUESTIS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3476) for the relief of Alfred O. Huestis.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I want to make an inquiry here concerning this and a number of other bills. The title of the bill is "For the relief of Alfred O. Huestis." The purpose of the bill apparently is to correct the military record of Alfred O. Huestis.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state to the gentleman from West Virginia that he understands that is in the usual form.

Mr. BACHMANN. Is it for the relief of a man or to correct the military record?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is to correct the military record, and that is to give him relief.

Mr. BACHMANN. We ought to have some uniform system to follow, and put the purpose of the bill in the title.

Mr. STAFFORD. This bill is in the customary form, to give the claimant a pensionable status. It seeks to correct his military record. It is in the customary form, I will say to my friend from West Virginia. There are quite a number of cases of desertion here. We have passed many bills virtually lifting the charge of desertion. This is to give this man certain rights and benefits. It is solely for his relief, and not to correct his military record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will make this statement: In the more remote past it was the custom in bills of this kind to give various titles of this sort, "For the relief of," "To correct the military record of," and so on; but it seems that in recent years the committee has worked out a standard title, "For the relief of." Inasmuch as there are a number of such bills of this kind, I will state to the gentleman from West Virginia that I have been so informed by the parliamentarian.

Mr. BACHMANN. But I think we ought to have some uniform system.

There being no objection to the consideration of the bill, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Alfred O. Huestis, who was a member of Battery I, Sixth Regiment United States Artillery, and later transferred to the Hospital Corps, United States Army, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 24th day of October, 1899: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

THOMAS HEARD

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3555) for the relief of Thomas Heard.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, here is another instance where we have a case of desertion, and then the report winds up by saying, "The man was a very good soldier."

There being no objection to its consideration, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws Thomas A. Heard, late of Company H, Third Regiment United States Volunteers, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States on January 18, 1899: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

MABEL L. BROWN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3556) for the relief of Mabel L. Brown.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Mabel L. Brown, mother of Walter L. Brown, late of Battery A, Eighteenth Regiment United States Field Artillery, shall be regarded as the duly designated beneficiary and dependent of the late Private Brown under the act approved December 17, 1919 (41 Stat. 367).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOHN T. O'NEIL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3564) for the relief of John T. O'Neil.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of all laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers John T. O'Neil, late of Battery G, Fifth Regiment United States Artillery, Spanish-American War, shall be held to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States on December 1, 1899: *Provided,* That no back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

GEORGE PRESS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3692) for the relief of George Press.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers George Press, who was a member of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 24th day of March, 1899: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BERT H. LIBBEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3694) for the relief of Bert H. Libbey, alias Burt H. Libbey.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Bert H. Libbey, alias Burt H. Libbey, who was a member of Eighteenth Battery, Field Artillery, United States Army, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 22d day of August, 1903: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. MCCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the amendment to this bill that I offered to the other bill, by striking out the word "alias" and inserting the words "otherwise known as."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MCCLINTIC of Oklahoma: Page 1, line 5, strike out the word "alias" and insert the words "otherwise known as."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

SAMUEL J. D. MARSHALL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3723) for the relief of Samuel J. D. Marshall.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill involves \$49,112.18. I think the House is entitled to some explanation of an item of that size from the committee.

Mr. ARENTZ. Has the gentleman from New York read the statements of the different military officers?

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. I have a very succinct report before me, but I am not familiar with those statements.

Mr. ARENTZ. This bill passed both the House and Senate in the Seventieth Congress. It must have had merit then, and I believe it has merit now.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Why did it not become a law?

Mr. ARENTZ. I do not know.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Was it vetoed by the President?

Mr. ARENTZ. As I have stated before, I will not object to a bill that has been passed by a previous Congress. If other gentlemen wish to object they can do so, but I do not intend to do so.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Can the gentleman tell us why a bill, which passed the House in a previous Congress, has never become a law?

Mr. ARENTZ. I imagine it received a pocket veto.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I think this bill should go over without prejudice, until we can have an explanation of the bill by some member of the Military Affairs Committee.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman withhold that request for a minute?

Mr. GREENWOOD. I will withhold it for the purpose of allowing the gentleman to make a statement.

Mr. STAFFORD. I happen to have been consigned to the Military Affairs Committee against my wish, and I am trying to perform my duties as a member of that committee, except as to some of these bills which have been voted out en bloc. As I said on a former occasion, I did my best to have a reexamination of these many bills involving charges of desertion, as it had been stated rather authoritatively that if we sent all of these bills over to the Senate they would meet the same fate they met in the last Congress, as the Senate was not willing to accept all of them.

Now, getting back to this bill, I have read the report and examined this very carefully, because it did not involve the question of desertion.

I came to the conclusion, as shown by the report of the Acting Secretary of War, that there could be no charge of collusion or fraud with regard to the discrepancies in his accounts; that the shortage was due entirely to the confusion arising out of the handling of millions and millions of dollars during the pressing period of the World War.

I may say to the gentleman I read the entire report and came to the conclusion the bill was worthy of passage. I have some interlineations here, and I could take more time to explain the situation, but the conclusion I arrived at was that the department found there was no guilt of fraud or collusion in the shortage in his accounts.

Mr. GREENWOOD. I will agree that the burden was heavy upon this man and that there is some merit in the bill, but until somebody from the Committee on Military Affairs is here on the floor on these occasions to explain the merits of a particular bill, especially one involving as much as \$40,000 or \$50,000, I intend to object and ask that such bills go over until they do come here.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am here as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, and I am trying to explain the bill.

Mr. ROWBOTTOM. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] is a member of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GREENWOOD. But the gentleman said he was not here for that purpose.

Mr. STAFFORD. As far as bills involving charges of desertion are concerned, no; but as far as these other bills reported from the Committee on Military Affairs are concerned, involving readjustment in the accounts of officers or advancement in the status of officers, I have given those my earnest consideration.

Mr. GREENWOOD. I am going to ask that the bill go over without prejudice on account of the amount involved. There are other similar bills here and I want an explanation from the committee as to their policy in connection with matters of this kind involving such large amounts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard. The Clerk will report the next bill.

RALPH H. LASHER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3730) for the relief of Ralph H. Lasher, whose name appears in the Army records as Ralph C. Lasher.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers and dependents Ralph H. Lasher, whose name appears in the Army records as Ralph C. Lasher, who was a member of Company C, Second Regi-

ment United States Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 25th day of September, 1898: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES W. SMITH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3769) for the relief of James W. Smith.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers James W. Smith, who was a member of Company D, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 13th day of December, 1898: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THOMAS M. RICHARDSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3772) for the relief of Thomas M. Richardson.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Thomas M. Richardson, who was a member of Company E, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 1st day of May, 1865: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES M. PIERCE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3816) for the relief of James M. Pierce.

The clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers James M. Pierce, who was a member of Troop B, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 28th day of May, 1866: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIAM W. WOODRUFF

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3932) for the relief of William W. Woodruff.

The clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers William W. Woodruff shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of Company C, Fifty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on the

22d day of July, 1865: *Provided*, That no pension, bounty, back pay, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE PETTIT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3940) for the relief of George Pettit.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers George Pettit, who was a member of Company C, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, Civil War, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 30th day of June, 1864: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WARREN V. HOWARD

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4299) for the relief of the widow of Warren V. Howard.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws Warren V. Howard shall hereafter be held and considered to have been mustered in as a private in Company E, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, on the 25th day of May, 1861, and to have been honorably discharged on the 1st day of June, 1865: *Provided*, That no bounty, pay, or allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 8, strike out the proviso and insert the following: "*Provided* That no bounty, pay, or allowances shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LOUIS VAUTHIER AND FRANCIS DOHS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4643) for the relief of Louis Vauthier and Francis Dohs.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Reserving the right to object, I would like to ask some member of the committee a question. Here is a bill that authorizes the Secretary of War to appoint two men as instructors at the Military Academy and immediately after place them on the retired list as warrant officers. Has any report been received from the War Department?

Mr. BACHMANN. I think this bill ought to go over without prejudice until some member of the Military Affairs Committee can explain it.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. I agree with the gentleman, and therefore I object.

Mr. BACHMANN. I ask unanimous consent that the bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is tantamount to an objection.

JOSEPH BRATTEN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4876) for the relief of Joseph Bratten.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Joseph Bratten, who was a member of Company F, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 26th day of April, 1899: *Provided*,

That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIAM PERKINS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5006) for the relief of William Perkins.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers William Perkins, who was a member of Company A, Hatch's independent battalion, Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 26th day of September, 1863: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DANIEL HICKEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5460) for the relief of Daniel Hickey.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Daniel Hickey, who was a member of Battery E, Third Regiment United States Field Artillery, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 31st day of January, 1899: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

T. J. HILLMAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5524) for the relief of T. J. Hillman.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers T. J. Hillman, who was a member of Company C, Third Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 23d day of December, 1898: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EPHRIAM E. PAGE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5871) for the relief of the widow of Ephriam E. Page.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon widows of honorably discharged soldiers, Ephriam E. Page, who was a private in Company K, One hundredth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said company and regiment on the 12th day of June, 1865: *Provided,* That no bounty, pay, or allowance shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the usual amendment about the proviso.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BACHMANN: Page 1, line 10, strike out the proviso and insert in lieu thereof the following: "*Provided,* That no back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to; and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

HENRY E. WILLIAMS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5956) for the relief of Henry E. Williams.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Mr. Speaker, here is another bill that I would like to get some information about from the committee. The War Department recommends against this bill and shows that while the soldier was carried on the rolls as a second lieutenant he was never mustered into the military service of the United States as a second lieutenant, because the regiment did not have sufficient men to entitle the regiment to an officer of that grade. The War Department specifically recommends against favorable action on this bill. Can any member of the Committee on Military Affairs enlighten us?

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MERRITT], who introduced the bill, can tell you all about it.

Mr. MERRITT. Mr. Speaker, the objection of the War Department is purely technical. This man enlisted in 1862 and served with a fine record all during the war. He acted as first sergeant, and in 1864 received, as was customary in those days, a commission from the Governor of Connecticut as second lieutenant in Company C, Seventeenth Connecticut Infantry Volunteers. Afterwards, a year later, he received a commission as first lieutenant. By general orders in the field, from headquarters of the regiment, it was announced that Sergeant Williams having received a commission as second lieutenant would be respected and obeyed accordingly.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. He never claimed to be first lieutenant. It is second.

Mr. MERRITT. His appointment was as a second lieutenant and afterwards as a first lieutenant. All this bill does is to give him the record of second lieutenant. Meanwhile the company had been so depleted that under the regulations there were not enough men to entitle it to that commissioned officer. He had served a considerable time as a commissioned officer, and was so recognized. When the war ended, he was mustered out. All he wants is not money relief of any sort, but his record corrected in this respect.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. I suppose the money will come after?

Mr. MERRITT. Oh, no. All he wants is to be put on the commissioned roll so that when he dies he can be buried in Arlington, which I think is a proper ambition, which in fairness should be gratified.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Have we the assurance of the gentleman that that is the only purpose of correcting his record?

Mr. MERRITT. That is all.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. I shall not object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice, to retain its place on the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

OLIVER ELLISON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6090) for the relief of Oliver Ellison.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

NELSON KING

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6358) for the relief of Nelson King.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Nelson King, who was a member of Company A, Fifth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 13th day of September, 1864: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM H. MURPHY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6469) for the relief of William H. Murphy.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws William H. Murphy, late of Company K, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States on July 8, 1865: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM MULLINS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6477) for the relief of William Mullins.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, William Mullins, who served in Company I, Eleventh Regiment, and Company G, Ninth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of Company G, Ninth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, on September 1, 1865: *Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BACHMANN: Line 10, page 1, strike out the proviso and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"*Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, while we are on this amendment to these provisos, having in mind that we have been making the same amendment a half dozen times here this afternoon, it seems to me that the Committee on Military Affairs should, before these bills are reported out by that committee, check these provisos and correct them. Members have enough to do in going over these bills without going back and checking up the provisos which should be the same on every bill. The members of the Committee on Military Affairs or some member of that committee ought to do this.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I think the position of the gentleman from West Virginia is well taken, but he will appreciate, as I have stated heretofore, this being the third occasion on which I iterated the same thought, that all of the bills that had passed the House in the last Congress involving desertion charges for correction of military records were voted out en bloc, without any additional consideration being given to them by any subcommittee of the present Committee on Military Affairs. We are now reporting out some additional bills which are receiving much more thorough consideration. I may say for the information of the gentleman and also for the information of the House that I believe the present policy of the Committee on Military Affairs will not be nearly so liberal in the correction of these records, and that the bills will be scrutinized carefully, not only as to phraseology, as suggested by the gentleman from West Virginia, but also in respect to the merits of the bill.

Mr. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his enlightenment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to; and the bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

DAVID E. GOODWIN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6478) for the relief of David E. Goodwin.

There being no objection to its consideration, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers David E. Goodwin, who was in Company L, Eleventh Regiment United States

Infantry, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said company and regiment on November 26, 1900: *Provided*, That no bounty, pay, or allowance shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BACHMANN: On page 1, line 9, strike out the proviso and insert in lieu thereof, "*Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

KENNEDY F. FOSTER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6479) for the relief of Kennedy F. Foster.

There being no objection to its consideration, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of all laws conferring rights, benefits, and privileges upon honorably discharged soldiers Kennedy F. Foster shall be held and considered as having been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States on November 10, 1864, as a member of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry: *Provided*, That no bounty, pay, or allowance shall be held as having accrued prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BACHMANN: Page 1, line 9, strike out the proviso and insert "*Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

VIRGIL W. ROBERTS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6480) for the relief of Virgil W. Roberts.

There being no objection to its consideration, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of all laws conferring rights, benefits, and privileges upon honorably discharged soldiers Virgil W. Roberts shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from Company A, Second Regiment Georgia Volunteer Infantry, on June 23, 1898: *Provided*, That no back pay, bounty, or pension shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BACHMANN: Page 1, line 8, strike out the proviso and insert in lieu thereof: "*Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

FRANCIS J. MOORE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6544) for the relief of Francis J. Moore.

There being no objection to its consideration, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Francis J. Moore, who was a member of Company G, Second Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 2d day of March, 1866: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowances shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

JOSEPH W. JONES

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6698) for the relief of Joseph W. Jones.

There being no objection to its consideration, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws, or of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Joseph W. Jones, who was a private in Troop K, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 16th day of August, 1864: *Provided*, That no back pay, pension, or bounty shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nevada.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ARENTZ: Page 1, line 10, strike out the proviso and insert in lieu thereof: "*Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

SAMUEL SLIS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7065) for the relief of Samuel Slis.

There being no objection to its consideration, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Samuel Slis, who was a private in Company G, Thirtieth Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said organization on March 2, 1904: *Provided*, That no bounty, pension, pay, or allowance shall accrue prior to passage of this act.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. O'CONNELL of New York: Page 1, line 9, after the word "bounty," insert the words "back pay."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

EDWARD LOOBY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7176) for the relief of Edward Looby.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Edward Looby, who was a member of Battery B, Second Regiment United States Artillery, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 28th day of August, 1864: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JEREMIAH F. MAHONEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7302) for the relief of Jeremiah F. Mahoney.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Jeremiah F. Mahoney, who was a member of Company K, First Regiment

Montana Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 17th day of October, 1899: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ERNEST C. SILVERS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7321) for the relief of Ernest C. Silvers.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers and their dependents Ernest C. Silvers, who was a member of Company L, Twentieth Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 13th day of March, 1900: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ALLEN NICHOLS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7333) for the relief of Allen Nichols.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Allen Nichols, who was a member of Company L, Second Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 10th day of April, 1899: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JAMES ALBERT COUCH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 293) for the relief of James Albert Couch, alias Albert Couch.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, James Albert Couch, alias Albert Couch, who was a member of Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 18th day of February, 1901: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 8, strike out the word "military" and insert in lieu thereof the word "military."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I move to amend the bill by striking out the word "alias," in line 5, and substitute therefor the words "otherwise known as."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Briggs: In line 5, strike out the word "alias" and insert in lieu thereof the words "otherwise known as."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I also move to amend the title. In this connection I would like to ask where the authority exists for amendments to be made in bills introduced by Members by substituting language of this character, for the relief of anyone "otherwise known as" and substituting the word "alias"? That has occurred two or three times with reference to measures introduced by me.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thinks that is a matter of phraseology, and the authority for it probably rests with the committee and members of the committee making the report.

Mr. BRIGGS. It was not the committee at all. It was when the bill was printed. I would like to know the authority for making that change in the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is hardly able to answer the gentleman's question as to where the authority rests in the matter.

Mr. BRIGGS. I have never known of any authority for it. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Of course there is no authority for a change of that character.

Mr. BRIGGS. The word "alias" has a rather common meaning and applies to many accused of crime, so that a good many do not desire that association; but the words "otherwise known as" have an entirely different significance. In establishing the identity of the soldier's service in two wars, this case merely presents the enlistment of a boy under his last two names, instead of using his first name, in the Spanish-American War, and the use of his full name in his enlistment in the World War.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Texas that a bill is supposed to be printed in the language given to it by the Member who introduces the bill. If those changes are made, they are of course unauthorized changes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRIGGS. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Do I understand the gentleman to say that when he introduced this bill it carried the language "otherwise known as" in lieu of "alias"?

Mr. BRIGGS. Indeed it did.

Mr. STAFFORD. Of course, the Committee on Military Affairs did not make the change. Here we have before us a bill as it came to the committee from the Government Printing Office.

Mr. BRIGGS. I understand that.

Mr. GREENWOOD. There is certainly a shade of distinction or meaning between the word "alias" and the words "otherwise known as." If this change has been made without authority we ought to know where it was made.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am directing my inquiry not as to the difference in meaning but as to the source of the unauthorized change of the phraseology in a bill introduced by a Member of the House.

Mr. BRIGGS. It apparently occurred in the Printing Office. It did not occur in the committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the title will be amended.

There was no objection.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

EDWARD A. BURKETT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 487) for the relief of Edward A. Burkett.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard. The Clerk will report the next bill.

JAMES EARL BRIGGMAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 504) for the relief of James Earl Briggman.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, James Earl Briggman, who served as a member of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered

to have been honorably discharged from said service on the 10th day of April, 1915: *Provided*, That no back pay, pension, bounty, or other emolument shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 6, strike out the words "Regiment Volunteer."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Nevada offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ARENTZ: In line 9, strike out the proviso and insert: "*Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

PATRICK P. RILEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 506) for the relief of Patrick P. Riley.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Patrick P. Riley, who served as a member of Company D, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from said service on the : *Provided*, That no back pay, pension, bounty, or other emolument shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 8, after the word "the," insert "11th day of July, 1883."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Indiana offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GREENWOOD: On page 1, in line 8, strike out the proviso and insert in lieu thereof: "*Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SYLVESTER DE FOREST

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 546) to correct the military record of Sylvester DeForest.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I intend to offer an amendment so that the usual proviso with reference to pension, bounty, or back pay will be incorporated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman can offer that amendment after the reading of the bill.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. We are doing that right along, I will say to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension and homestead laws and the laws governing the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, or any branch thereof, Sylvester DeForest shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of Company E, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, on the 1st day of May, 1865: *Provided*, That no pension, pay, or bounty shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment:

In line 1, page 2, strike out the word "or," and before the word "pay," after the word "pension," insert the word "back," and after the word "bounty" insert the words "or allowance."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin: Page 2, line 1, strike out the word "or" and before the word "pay," after the word "pension," insert the word "back," and after the word "bounty," insert the words "or allowance."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

CHARLES B. HOLMES

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 547) to correct the military record of Charles B. Holmes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Charles B. Holmes, who was a member of Company B, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been mustered in June 9, 1864, and honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 23d day of September, 1864: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

FRANK Z. PIRKEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 553) for the relief of First Lieut. Frank Z. Pirkey.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard. The Clerk will report the next bill.

GEORGE CALDWELL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 656) for the relief of George Caldwell.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard. The Clerk will report the next bill.

JORDAN KIDWELL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 759) to correct the military record of Jordan Kidwell.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Jordan Kidwell, who was a member of Company G, Fifty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 1st day of April, 1865: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

PETER GUILDAY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 787) for the relief of Peter Guilday.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Peter Guilday (name borne on the rolls as Peter Gilday and also as Peter Gilday), of Company F, Fifth Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of said organization: *Provided*, That no pension or pay shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 10, after the word "organization," insert "on the 11th day of February, 1901: *Provided*," and after the word "*Provided*," strike out all the language and insert "That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MALCOLM ALLEN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 795) to correct the military record of Malcolm Allen.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Malcolm Allen, who was a member of Company B, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 12th day of June, 1899: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

LEROY WILBUR ABBOTT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1052) to provide for hospitalization for Leroy Wilbur Abbott.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of section 202, paragraph 10, of the World War veterans' act approved July 2, 1926, relating to hospitalization, Leroy Wilbur Abbott, late of Troop A, First United States Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of said organization on October 5, 1917.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 9, after the figures "1917," insert "*Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JACOB SCOTT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1053) for the relief of Jacob Scott.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws, Jacob Scott, who was a private of Company B, Fourth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of said company and regiment on the 8th day of March, 1863, and as a member of Company M, Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, on the 15th day of December, 1864: *Provided*, That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 11, after the word "pension," insert "back pay, bounty, or allowance."

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a substitute for the committee amendment. After the word "pension," in line 11,

insert "no back pay, bounty, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the substitute offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The substitute was agreed to.

The amendment as amended by the substitute was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEWIS W. CRAIN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1054) for the relief of Lewis W. Crain.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws, Lewis W. Crain, late of Company L, Second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of said organization on the 12th day of February, 1865.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of the bill insert: "Provided, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THOMAS SPURRIER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1163) to correct the military record of Thomas Spurrier.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension and homestead laws and the laws governing the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, or any branch thereof, Thomas Spurrier shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of Troop D, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, on the 1st day of October, 1864: *Provided,* That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 1, after the word "pension," insert the words "back pay, bounty, or allowance."

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STAFFORD: Page 2, line 2, strike out the word "accrue" and insert in lieu thereof "shall be held to have accrued."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the committee amendment as amended.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

JOHN W. SIPLE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1164) to correct the military record of John W. Siple. There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension and homestead laws governing the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, or any branch thereof, John W. Siple shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of Company I, Seventy-seventh Regiment of Fourth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, on February 27, 1863: *Provided,* That no pension, pay, or bounty shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STAFFORD: Page 2, line 1, strike out all after the word "Provided" and insert "That no bounty, back pay,

pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The title was amended to read "A bill for the relief of John W. Siple."

JOHN H. LAWLER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 465) for the relief of John H. Lawler.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, John H. Lawler, who was a member of the Hospital Corps, United States Army, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 26th day of March, 1899: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JAMES D. POTEET

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 670) for the relief of James D. Poteet.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws James D. Poteet, who served as a private in Company F, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, from November 25, 1864, to May 1, 1865, shall hereafter be held to have been honorably discharged from the military forces of the United States on May 1, 1865; but no pay, bounty, pension, or other emolument shall accrue prior to the enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 8, after "1865," strike out the semicolon and the word "but," and after the word "Provided" insert "That."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ROWBOTTOM. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROWBOTTOM: Page 1, line 8, strike out the proviso and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Provided, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to; and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JAMES C. SIMMONS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1309) for the relief of James C. Simmons, alias James C. Whitlock.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would like to get some information about this bill. With the rest of my colleagues I have been inclined to follow the committee on its recommendations, but here is an instance where our colleague [Mr. FRENCH] wrote a letter to the War Department to get information about this case. He went to the Adjutant General, from whom he ought to get the information, and I want to read the last two paragraphs of the Adjutant's General's reports on this case:

However, if Mr. Simmons can submit satisfactory evidence showing that he was taken prisoner by bushwhackers, as stated by him, and was prevented from returning to his command by reason of being held prisoner by them, or by reason of sickness, his case will receive prompt consideration with a view to removing the charge of desertion as having been erroneously made. This testimony should include that of com-

rades and other reliable persons having knowledge of the facts in the case.

It is deemed proper to state that in view of the statement of Mr. Simmons in a letter to the War Department dated February 27, 1913, that the officers of his company are all dead, and that the men who captured him are dead, it is thought improbable that he can now furnish testimony sufficient to warrant the removal of the charge of desertion.

Here are two paragraphs with opposite meanings. In a case like this we necessarily have to follow the committee, but I ask the gentleman from Nevada what he thinks of that report?

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I do not think much of the report; but this man served from the 17th of January until June 10, and regardless of what happened to him after that it seems to me that he is entitled to the same consideration that we have been giving the other Civil War veterans.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. I am not questioning the justice of the case, but I do say that when we go to the War Department for information concerning these matters that that is not the kind of a report that we ought to receive.

Mr. ARENTZ. It is not much of a report.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. It is not. I have no objection.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think some member of the Committee on Military Affairs ought to be here this afternoon to answer such things.

Mr. ARENTZ. I think some member of the Committee on Military Affairs ought to be here. I see the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD].

Mr. STAFFORD. Oh, the acting chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs [Mr. RANSLEY] has been here all afternoon, as has been Mr. REECE and Mr. WAINWRIGHT, and a number of other members of the committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws and the laws governing the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, or any branch thereof, James C. Simmons, alias James C. Whitlock, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of Company K, Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry: *Provided*, That no back pay, bounty, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 9, after the word "Infantry," insert "on the 20th day of June, 1865."

The committee amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

LUCIUS K. OSTERHOUT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1343) for the relief of Lucius K. Osterhout.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Lucius K. Osterhout, who was a member of Company A, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 9, after the word "organization," insert "on June 24, 1865."

The committee amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

FRANK FOWLER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1487) to correct the military record of Frank Fowler.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Frank Fowler, who was a private in Company B, Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said company and regiment November 10, 1902: *Pro-*

vided, That no bounty, pension, pay, or allowance shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Lines 5 and 6, strike out "B, Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer" and insert "L, Twenty-second United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ARENTZ: Page 1, line 10, after the word "Provided," strike out "That no bounty, pension, pay, or allowance shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act" and insert: "That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ANTHONY SCHARTZENBERGER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1575) for the relief of Anthony Scharzenberger.

No objection being made to its consideration, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws Anthony Scharzenberger shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of Company E, Fifth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, July 17, 1865: *Provided*, That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

With a committee amendment as follows:

After the word "pension" in line 8, insert the words "back pay, bounty, or allowance."

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer as a substitute for the committee amendment the stereotyped proviso.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STAFFORD: Page 1, line 7, strike out the proviso and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the substitute offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The substitute was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended by the substitute.

The committee amendment as amended by the substitute was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

NORMAN DOMBRIS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1610) for the relief of Norman Dombis.

There being no objection to its consideration, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Norman Dombis, late of the Medical Corps, Twenty-fourth Aero Squadron, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private on the 17th day of September, 1918: *Provided*, That no pay, allowances, or benefits shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With a committee amendment as follows:

Page 1, line 9, after the word "Provided," strike out "That no pay, allowances, or benefits shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act" and insert in lieu thereof "That no back pay, pension, bounty, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

JOSEPH HINES

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1612) for the relief of Joseph Hines.

There being no objection to its consideration, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Joseph Hines, who was a member of Company E, Tenth Veteran Reserve Corps, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 23d day of March, 1864: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The title was amended so as to read "A bill for the relief of Angenora Hines."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

CHARLES EBIN CAMPBELL, ALIAS EBIN CAMPBELL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1614) to correct the military record of Charles Ebin Campbell, alias Ebin Campbell.

There being no objection to its consideration, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Charles Ebin Campbell, alias Ebin Campbell, who was a member of Company P, Seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and who was transferred while absent as a prisoner of war to Company D, Seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of the latter organization on August 24, 1864, the date on which said organization demobilized; that said Campbell, who later was a member of Company I, One hundred and second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on September 20, 1864; also that said Campbell, who still later was a member of Company B, Twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on June 27, 1865, the date on which said organization demobilized.

With a committee amendment, to amend the title so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Charles Ebin Campbell, alias Ebin Campbell."

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment on line 14, page 2: Add the ordinary proviso as to pay and allowances.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nevada.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ARENTZ: Line 14, page 2, insert the following proviso: "*Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out on page 2, line 2, after the date "1864," the words "the date on which said organization demobilized."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STAFFORD: Page 2, line 2, after "1864," strike out the words "the date on which said organization demobilized."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STAFFORD. And I move to amend on lines 13 and 14, after the date "1865," strike out the words "the date on which said organization demobilized."

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment of the title.

The title was amended.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move further to amend the title so as to conform to the titles of similar bills.

The SPEAKER. That is an amendment affecting the title?

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma to the title: After the word "Campbell," strike out the word "alias" and insert the words "otherwise known as."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the title as amended.

The amendment to the title as amended was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

WILLIAM ESTES

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1722) to correct the military record of William Estes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object to this bill because of the statement of the former Adjutant General that the records of his office do not show that this man was ever mustered into the military service of the United States. I would like to have a member of the Committee on Military Affairs or the author of the bill, if he can, explain the circumstances.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, the records of the Missouri company show that this man was mustered in, and a bill was introduced in the Missouri Legislature at one time to correct this record, but the War Department has no record here showing the original enlistment of this man. So we must go back to the State records. In other words, the War Department has never gone to the expense of having all those records transferred here.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Will my friend tell me whether this was a guard proposition or whether it was service in the Army of the United States?

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. It was a State militia originally, and then they were mustered into the service of the United States on July 27, 1864.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. I see that in the statement, but nevertheless the statement of The Adjutant General is that their records do not show that this man was ever mustered into the service, and their records are usually pretty accurate. I think it is going far afield to correct the military record of a man who evidently did not see any service at all.

Mr. GREENWOOD. If the gentleman will yield, on the Pension Committee I have become somewhat familiar with the fact that there are many companies of State militia in the State of Missouri that were taken into the Federal Government service as a whole, and the records of the State militia, the enlistments and the muster roll, show their acceptance by the Federal Government. This is probably a case like that.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. That is the case.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers William Estes shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private in Company C, Seventh Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, October 27, 1864: *Provided*, That no bounty, pay, or allowance shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. ROWBOTTOM. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROWBOTTOM: Strike out all of lines 9 and 10 and insert "That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

VERNON S. ROSS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1781) to correct the military record of Vernon S. Ross.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Vernon S. Ross, who was a member of Troop K, Fourteenth Regiment United States Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a

member of that organization on the 21st day of August, 1901: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

LAWRENCE FISHER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2732) to correct the military record of Lawrence Fisher.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I see the report shows that this soldier was mustered in on July 29, 1898, and was honorably discharged on October 25, 1898; that he is asking that he be mustered out as of October 29, 1898, which extends his service four days. I would like to have somebody explain why he is not satisfied with being mustered out when his company was mustered out on the 25th of October?

Mr. ROWBOTTOM. He was not in for 90 days.

Mr. GREENWOOD. I am seeking information as to why he wants to change the date of his being mustered out and why he is not satisfied with being mustered out with his company, which was on the 25th of October?

Mr. STAFFORD. I infer, by reason of the continuity of dates, that it is the desire to have this done in order to give the man 90 days' service and thus entitle him to a pension.

Mr. GREENWOOD. The company was mustered out on the 25th day of October and he would like to be mustered out as of October 29, which would add four days to his service, giving him 90 days' service. He wants to have four days added to his service so that it will make 90 days' service and thus entitle him to come in under the general pension laws.

Mr. ROWBOTTOM. That will only give him four days.

Mr. GREENWOOD. I do not know why that should be done for him when the balance of his company was mustered out on the 25th of October.

Mr. ROWBOTTOM. I suggest the gentleman offer an amendment.

Mr. GREENWOOD. I can not offer an amendment to correct anything that would be contrary to the facts, and as I can not get the information I seek, I object, Mr. Speaker.

JOHN DEWITT MARVIN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2774) to correct the military record of John Dewitt Marvin.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers John Dewitt Marvin, Army serial No. 1215731, who was a private (first class) of Company L, One hundred and eighth Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of said company and regiment on the 28th day of April, 1918: *Provided*, That no pension, pay, or compensation shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to strike out the proviso and substitute the customary proviso.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report:

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STAFFORD: On page 1, line 10, strike out the proviso and insert in lieu thereof the following: "*Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

ALFRED G. V. MELDAHL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3260) to correct the military record of Alfred G. V. Meldahl.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Alfred G. V. Meldahl, late of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on November 28, 1902: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

JOHN G. WIEST

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3264) to correct the military record of John G. Wiest.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers John G. Wiest, late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on January 27, 1900: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

JAMES WILLIAM COLE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3284) to correct the military record of James William Cole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers James William Cole, who was a member of Company L, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers, United States Army, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 8th day of May, 1899: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

THOMAS J. GARDNER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3357) for the relief of Thomas J. Gardner.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Mr. Speaker, this is the third or fourth bill this afternoon that has been called where the Committee on Military Affairs has reported a bill favorably without getting any report whatever from the military authorities or the War Department. This would indicate that the committee is recommending the passage of this legislation and similar bills without any knowledge of the military situation regarding the case at all. I was going to ask about it, but that is useless, because we can not get any information from the committee. Is it to be the policy of the committee to report bills like this without following the precedent we have had here for years of getting information from the War Department? Fortunately, the author of the bill is here and perhaps he can enlighten us.

Mr. PURNELL. I hope the gentleman is not going to single this bill out as an example.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. I can not do that, because I have not objected to the others, although I have criticized them.

Mr. PURNELL. I do not undertake to speak for the Committee on Military Affairs, but I know something about the facts in this particular case.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. I would like to have that information.

Mr. PURNELL. This particular case is standing on its own legs. This very dear old gentleman in my district, who enlisted and for whom the House in the Seventieth Congress passed a similar bill, was prevented from joining his company by a very severe illness, following his capture by the enemy, and not until his father came down from the North and located him was he able to get back home.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. PURNELL. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Is there any evidence from the War Department that the man was ever connected with the service?

Mr. PURNELL. Of course, I can appreciate that the gentleman would like to know about that.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. But the gentleman can not tell me that?

Mr. PURNELL. I can give the gentleman the information, although I was not there. I know that to be the fact. I hope the gentleman will not object.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws and the laws governing the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, or any branch thereof, Thomas J. Gardner shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of Company L, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, on the 1st day of May, 1865: *Provided*, That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 10, insert the words "back pay, bounty, allowance, or."

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer as a substitute for the committee amendment the usual proviso.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin offers a substitute for the committee amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STAFFORD as a substitute for the committee amendment: Strike out the proviso in lines 9 and 10, and insert the following: "*Provided*, That no back pay, bounty, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The substitute amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THOMAS A. M'GUIRK

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3521) for the relief of Thomas A. McGuirk.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to know if there is any member of the committee present who can give any information concerning this proposed legislation; otherwise, I will ask that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. That is equivalent to objection. Objection is heard, and the Clerk will report the next bill.

CHRISTOPHER COTT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3790) for the relief of Christopher Cott.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Christopher Cott, who was a private in Company G, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said company on the

5th day of August, 1901: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, or allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "G, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer" and insert "M, Ninth Regiment United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the formal amendment: In line 11, strike out the word "as" and insert the words "to have."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. STAFFORD: Page 1, line 11, after the word "held," strike out the word "as" and insert the words "to have."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN M. KING

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4565) for the relief of John M. King.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers John M. King, who was a private in Company D, Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said company and regiment: *Provided*, That no bounty, pay, or allowance shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 9, after the word "regiment," insert the words "September 30, 1862."

Page 1, line 10, after the word "bounty," strike out the word "pay" and insert "pension, back pay."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment:

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. PALMER: Page 1, line 11, after the word "held," strike out the word "as" and insert the words "to have."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FREDERICK LEININGER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5728) for the relief of Frederick Leininger.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws, Frederick Leininger, late of Company F, Fiftieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said company and regiment: *Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or pension shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 8, strike out the proviso and insert the following: "On the 26th day of August, 1865: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SAMUEL W. GREER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5902) granting an honorable discharge to Samuel W. Greer.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring right, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Samuel W. Greer, who was a member of Company M, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 1st day of December, 1898: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

FRANCIS L. SEXTON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7144) for the relief of Francis L. Sexton.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will read the committee amendment.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the committee amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Francis L. Sexton, who was a member of Company F, Fourth United States Infantry, Troop M, Seventh United States Cavalry, and Company C, Third United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of the last-named organization on the 27th day of July, 1902: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EDWARD TIGH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8258) for the relief of Edward Tigh.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Mr. Speaker, here is another case where we have no report from the War Department. The record shows that the man, a Civil War soldier, had two periods of service, one having been removed by congressional action in 1884. His alleged desertion, as he claimed, was because he was captured by the enemy, but he was tried by a court-martial on the charge of robbery, found guilty, sentenced, and escaped from prison. This man has a splendid record. [Laughter.] The only thing that makes me willing to let up on the case is because the man is dead and this is for the benefit of his widow. I call attention to this because there is no report from the War Department, and I believe it to be a very bad precedent to consider cases of this kind without some official evidence from the Adjutant General's Office.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman voices the position of many members of the Committee on Military Affairs, that these bills ought not to be reported to the House without first submitting them to the War Department for an official report.

As I stated on previous occasions, these bills were voted out en bloc at this session by the Committee on Military Affairs without having been given any further consideration this session, predicated upon the idea that all of these bills had passed the House in the last Congress and that they should not be given further consideration. I wish to say on behalf of the acting chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RANSLEY], also the gentleman from New York [Mr. WAINWRIGHT], and other members of the committee who are here, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GLYNN] and others, all on the floor, that it has been decided to be the policy of the committee in reporting all bills that have not heretofore passed the House in a prior Congress to demand from the War Department the regular report, and to incorporate that report in the Record.

Further, the policy of the committee will be to scrutinize most carefully the military records of the soldiers and determine whether or not their cases are meritorious or not. As I said several times, I have not myself individually passed upon the merits of these bills. I said in the beginning of the consideration of these bills that there are many meritorious cases,

and some I consider not meritorious, and I fear that many, if not all, will meet the same fate that they met in the last Congress from the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, and that is a refusal of consideration because we are dumping so many bills on them.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I think we ought not to put an obligation upon the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate to check over the work of the Military Affairs Committee of the House, but that we ought to have these recommendations from the War Department on these various occasions, and if we are going to pass legislation here merely upon the recommendation of the Committee on Military Affairs, then they ought to bring all these bills out in an omnibus bill, and take the responsibility.

Mr. STAFFORD. In reply I say that I took a position in that committee and held the bills up for more than a month, because I desired to have real consideration given to them, but the committee outvoted me decisively.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Did the committee outvote the gentleman 20 to 1 to report without consideration from the War Department?

Mr. STAFFORD. To accept the fact that as these bills had passed the House in the last Congress, that we should not go over them anew, even though it had been intimated that the Senate Military Affairs Committee had refused to pass on these bills after we had passed them through the House in the last Congress because they had not been given a proper sifting by the Military Affairs Committee of the House.

Mr. GREENWOOD. I would like to inquire whether the bills from the Committee on Military Affairs in the last Congress also came to the House without reports from the War Department?

Mr. STAFFORD. The reports returned here are identical with the reports returned with the bills that were passed by the House in the last Congress.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Then it is not any new offense upon the part of the Committee on Military Affairs, if they have been doing that right along. The purpose of these observations is to call the attention of the House to the fact that the report of the War Department ought to accompany all of these bills.

Mr. STAFFORD. I stated to the gentleman that the acting chairman and all of these other members have stated that these character of bills, that have not been passed by a prior Congress, will receive thorough consideration and will be submitted to the War Department for report. Many of these bills have not been.

Mr. REECE. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Military Affairs reports many private bills. Most of them carry reports from the War Department. Some of these bills reported may be border-line cases, so to speak. I think that can be said of any committee that reports many private bills. I do not subscribe to the charge that the Committee on Military Affairs is guilty of any gross negligence in reporting out these private bills. The reason that there are so many of these bills on the calendar in this Congress is due to the fact that most of them passed the House in a previous Congress and failed to be acted upon in the Senate. As I understand, the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate adopted a general policy of reporting no private bills of this character, and the action of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs did not go to the merits of any of the particular cases which we are dealing with at this time. I was a member of the Committee on Military Affairs in the previous Congress as I am in this Congress. I am pleased to say that the members of that committee are painstaking in their efforts to properly discharge the duty which is imposed upon them. I agree, there may be difference of opinion in regard to a particular case, but these cases as a whole are meritorious and were carefully considered by the committee. If there was no differences of opinion, I take it, there would be no objections to the bills reported from any of the committees when they come up for consideration on Private Calendar day.

Mr. GREENWOOD. As a matter of information in respect to calendar day, there should be a report from the War Department on each one of these cases. If there is a report on some of them that is favorable and on others no report, it is natural to assume that the report was adverse or that the committee did not get it.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, all of these bills received the scrutiny of a subcommittee. As can be seen from the condition of this calendar and the previous calendars, there are hundreds of these bills, and it is impossible that the members of the committee outside of those on the subcommittee can be familiar with all of the bills. It has been the understanding of the members of the committee that in all these private bills there has been or should be a report from the War Department,

and as to why there has been no report on these particular bills I am unable to say, and perhaps the other members of the committee who are not on the subcommittee are unable to say. May I say to the House that the members of the committee are very much aroused and impressed with the necessity for extreme care in the scrutiny and consideration of these private bills, and perhaps more care than they have been giving them in the past. I think I can say and give the House assurance that no bill of a private nature will come before the House on the Private Bill Calendar for consideration unless it has the report of the War Department, giving all of the facts.

Mr. GREENWOOD. And will the gentleman give assurance that that will be filed with a report of the committee?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Of course, that goes without saying. It always has been and always will be.

Mr. SPEAKS. Mr. Speaker, I am a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, have been for several years, and have been called upon to consider many bills of this character. The only information desired from the War Department relates to what the record discloses. That frequently is of little value so far as the ends of justice are concerned and in the final analysis may simply present a record of injustice perpetrated upon an innocent and helpless soldier.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. It does to us.

Mr. SPEAKS. I know it does, but it is because the gentleman is not familiar with the system. In a large percentage of the cases the men involved never had their rights properly protected and were doomed to disgrace regardless of mitigating facts and circumstances. To illustrate: While at home during the recess period some two years ago a gentleman called at my office greatly agitated in mind as a result of information he had received to the effect that a relative was being discharged from the service in disgrace. It developed that this relative was a young officer with a good record, including overseas service in the World War, who had become somewhat involved in his personal financial affairs, had been court-martialed, recommended for dismissal, and was waiting final action by the War Department which would return him with his wife and two children back to civil life disgraced forever. From statements made by the gentleman who brought the case to my attention, I felt that the officer was not receiving a square deal and decided to make inquiry regarding the proceedings. I called the Secretary of War by long distance and requested that further action be delayed until I might have opportunity to look over the record of testimony, and was informed that a stay of two weeks would be granted. This was not sufficient, since it might be necessary to secure information from a foreign post where the court-martial was held. So I then called the White House and respectfully requested that final action be not taken in the case until certain circumstances could be investigated, and this request was granted. Well, to complete the illustration and also to avoid repetition of a long story, it is only necessary to add that the young officer with a happy family is still in the service and continuing his record of soldierly efficiency. So I feel warranted in making the assertion that it is not always advisable to depend entirely upon the cold records of the War Department in disposing of these private bills.

Mr. GREENWOOD. All that we are asking is that the same evidence that came before your committee should be given to our committee, so that we could look into the case and have a look at the evidence on which your committee made its decision.

Mr. SPEAKS. Instead of apologizing for the Military Committee, I desire to state that in these cases there has been a careful investigation of all the circumstances, and in 50 per cent of them you will find that the man concerned never had proper consideration.

Mr. GREENWOOD. I agree that your committee did your duty in investigating it. Our practice is to take the recommendation of the War Department, and then hear the statement of the Congressman representing the case and permitting him to file his evidence in rebuttal, and then we have both sides.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. The gentleman from Ohio is making a severe indictment against the War Department.

Mr. SPEAKS. I am merely stating facts.

Mr. QUIN. Mr. Speaker, I have been a Member of this House for 16 years, and my father was a Confederate soldier and fought in the Confederate Army, and all these cases are those of Union soldiers. Do you think I would sit down and consider these bills of men who perhaps killed our men and give them a good record if they did not deserve it, and let them get a pension when they are not entitled to it?

Mr. GREENWOOD. These arguments are not intended to bring any reflection on the Committee on Military Affairs. We just want the evidence submitted to our committee, so that we can act intelligently.

Mr. QUIN. You withhold the reports from the committee.

Mr. ABERNETHY. You have the War Department reports and the reports from the Committee on Military Affairs. It is high time that our committees are given some credit for sincerity in what they do.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. There have been repeated cases here this afternoon to correct the military records of soldiers, without any information furnished from the Adjutant General's Office giving the records. I suggest that the committee should follow the rule and give that evidence.

Mr. RANSLEY. I am satisfied that your objections, though well founded, should not after all have weight; because I believe that after all the reports from the War Department have been made, but inadvertently those reports have been left out of the reports made by the committee. Who is to blame, I do not know, but probably it is due to a clerical error somewhere.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. You had those records, and had them before you when you made your report?

Mr. RANSLEY. I believe so.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of an objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Edward Tigh, who was a private in Company I, Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and later a private in Company D, First Battalion of Cavalry, Mississippi Marine Brigade, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of the latter organization on May 18, 1865: *Provided,* That no bounty, pay, or allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With a committee amendment as follows:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "Tigh," insert the word "deceased," and amend the title accordingly.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I move on page 2, line 1, to strike out the word "as" and insert "to have."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

LYMA VAN WINKLE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 645) for the relief of Lyma Van Winkle.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman from Alaska a few questions? Is this item of \$1,000 to be paid to Mrs. Van Winkle for damages on account of a temporary loss in earning capacity or on account of a permanent disability?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. It is really a permanent disability. The gentleman will notice the reports of two doctors, one a British doctor and one an American doctor. The British doctor stated that she is 50 per cent incapacitated, while the American doctor says she is 25 per cent incapacitated. This is the sum that was agreed by the railroad company should be paid to Mrs. Van Winkle. I think it is a very small amount myself.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. I notice in the report from the Department of the Interior the statement that no evidence had been adduced to the effect that Mrs. Van Winkle had sustained a permanent disability.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The evidence is in the certificates of the two doctors.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. I wondered whether the evidence submitted in the statements of the two doctors had been submitted to the Department of the Interior.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. No. It was submitted to the Committee on Territories when the bill was under consideration.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Were these doctors occupying any official position?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The American doctor was at one time the physician of the railroad, the railroad surgeon, but not at the time he rendered this report. However, he is a physician of high standing, and I think they accepted his testimony.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000 to Lyma Van Winkle for injuries sustained on November 23, 1925, while traveling on the Alaska Railroad from Fairbanks to Seward, Alaska.

With the following committee amendments:

In line 3, strike out the word "Treasury" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Interior."

In line 5, strike out the words "Treasury not otherwise appropriated" and insert the words "fund of the Alaska Railroad."

In line 7, after the word "Van Winkle," insert the words "in full and final settlement."

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I wish recognition in regard to the committee amendments. It is true the bill has gotten beyond the objection stage, but I wish to direct an inquiry as to the purpose of the amendments. In this bill the committee amendments suggest that the Secretary of the Interior pay this money from the fund of the Alaska Railroad, while in the next bill which the gentleman also introduced, he authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the money out of the fund of the Alaska Railroad. Who is the proper official to pay this money from the Alaska Railroad fund?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. STAFFORD. Then the bill following should be corrected so that the Secretary of the Interior will pay this money rather than the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Yes; that is correct. That amendment should be made.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BESSIE BLAKER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3200) for the relief of Bessie Blaker.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to know something about this bill.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. It is simply a bill to pay this money for the loss of a cabin. This woman's cabin was burned by sparks from a locomotive on the Alaska Railroad.

Mr. EDWARDS. When did this occur?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Several years ago; six or eight years ago.

Mr. EDWARDS. Is this railroad still running?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Yes.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWARDS. Yes.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. If I am correctly informed, this cabin was not on her property but was located on land belonging to other persons.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Yes; but it was her cabin. That is something which occurs very often in Alaska. Persons will very often build a cabin on lands that are not their own.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Would the gentleman have the House understand that this lady got permission from the owners of the land to erect the cabin or that she lived there without the owner's permission?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Possibly at the time the cabin was built she did not know where the lines of the mining claim were. She put the cabin up there and, perhaps, later a survey showed it was not on her land; but that did not make any difference to the owner of the property.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Can the gentleman assure the House that this party is not putting in a claim to the Government in order that the owners of the land may derive some benefit from this kind of a bill?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Yes. It is wholly this woman's claim. The correspondence in connection with this claim, of course, was not placed in the record because it was too voluminous. The correspondence showed that this cabin was her property and that she occupied it for a number of years. The matter has been held up because of the difficulty in reaching a settlement, there being simply a difference as to the amount to be paid.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Can the gentleman assure the House that there is no connection between the claimant and the person owning the land where the cabin was located when it was burned?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Absolutely. I know the woman and I know the parties involved.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, has the gentleman any first-hand information as to where the Alaska Railroad funds are deposited, whether in the Treasury, or where?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. In the Treasury. The Comptroller General has absolute control over them.

Mr. STAFFORD. Has the Secretary of the Treasury the disbursement of those funds, or the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The Secretary of the Interior; that is, the superintendent of the Alaska Railroad issues vouchers and the Comptroller General passes on them, as he does on all other vouchers.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Is there anybody connected with the department who has authority to accept liability for any kind of loss?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Absolutely not. You are operating a Government utility and one can not bring suit against a railroad operated by the United States Government. This is the reason for these little bills. Every bill on the calendar here that applies to the Alaska Railroad is settled on the opinion of an expert railroad man. The man who is now operating the Alaska Railroad is an expert in his line and it is his opinion that these bills should be settled in the amount recorded here.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Does that person admit liability and admit that it is a just claim?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The railroad admits liability, absolutely. I had a bill introduced in the case of the death of a woman who was killed on the railroad and the manager of the railroad said that this claim would have been settled promptly if the death had occurred on a privately owned railroad in the United States, but by reason of the fact it is a Government railroad and the Government can not be sued, nothing can be done about it. Therefore the committee did not report out the bill because it would establish a precedent that might be bad for the future.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SNELL). Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$300 to Bessie Blaker, for loss of four log buildings, with furnishings, located on her homestead about 1 mile south of Fox, Alaska, by fire from sparks of locomotives of the Alaska Railroad, in May, 1927.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the words "Treasury not otherwise appropriated" and insert in lieu thereof the words "funds of the Alaska Railroad."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. Speaker, I now offer the amendment suggested by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD], in line 3, strike out the word "Treasury" and insert the word "Interior."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Alaska offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SUTHERLAND: In line 3, strike out the word "Treasury" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Interior."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLAIM OF J. B. BURFORD & CO. ET AL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6070) for the relief of J. B. Burford & Co., Morris Construction Co., Alaska Electric Light & Power Co., John Harris, and members of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, eighth session.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, after having read the report on this bill it occurs to me that if the items referred to in the bill are legitimate charges on the Federal Treasury, then the payment of them should be made by way of a proper item in an appropriation bill.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. A question arises as to the authority of the Committee on Appropriations to accept an estimate of that kind from the department.

This matter arises from the fact that for many years the Alaska Legislature would appropriate from its own Territorial funds for any deficiencies that occurred in the Federal appropriation for the legislative sessions, and in 1928 the attorney general of the Territory ruled that the Territorial Legislature did not have this power. In the meantime, they had contracted these small bills which they assumed would be paid as in the past, and the treasurer refused to recognize them by reason of the ruling of the attorney general.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Have any similar occurrences arisen since 1928?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. No. Under this ruling of the attorney general they have to stay within the amount appropriated by the Federal Government and they can not use Territorial funds. I do not know whether this inhibition was applied to all the Territories of the past. My impression is it has been, but in the case of Hawaii it seems they are not limited in this way. And by the way, I think it is a good limitation. I think it is an excellent inhibition in the organic act to compel them to keep within the Federal fund, \$50,000 biennially.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. So in the future the gentleman anticipates that the Territorial legislature must stay within the limits of the appropriation or if it exceeds the limitation of the appropriation it must then seek relief from Congress by way of an authorization act?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. That is correct; but I assume they are not going to seek this relief again because I do not think either I or my successor, whoever he may be, would agree to introduce bills to pay deficiencies of the Alaska Legislature.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. And the gentleman doubts whether the enabling act or the organic law is sufficient authorization for an appropriation; is that the situation?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Yes. By authorization you mean for the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Yes.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. That is the argument that has been made. As a layman I do not know about it, but that is the point that was raised when this matter was up for discussion.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think it is going to set a very bad precedent if this bill is allowed. The amounts are very small, but if we start out on a proposition of this kind, it is an opening wedge that might lead to things that are larger. I think unquestionably it would. This is to reimburse people in amounts that exceed the Budget, as I understand it.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. You see the Territorial legislature received an appropriation every two years of \$50,000 from Congress, and in the past the legislature has made up any deficiency. They have been very slight in the past.

Take the case of the item for mileage of members, for instance; the Federal Government did not appropriate enough money to cover the mileage of members. A member would be elected one year who lived at a very great distance from the capital and this would increase the mileage on the whole several dollars. The Territory can not pay it and, of course, the Federal Government assumes to pay the mileage of members of the legislature regardless of what it is.

Mr. EDWARDS. But the Territory ought to stay within the limits, and if the limits are not broad enough they ought to be enlarged. I can not see why it can not be taken out of the funds that may be allowed for the next two years.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Well, they have a fixed amount.

Mr. EDWARDS. I think the precedent is dangerous. I hate to object, but I feel constrained to do so.

I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. Speaker, I have here a complete statement from the Secretary of the Interior in regard to this bill and I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point by inserting it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 8, 1930.

Hon. CHARLES F. CURRY,
Chairman Committee on the Territories,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. CURRY: Your letter of December 20, 1929, has been received, inclosing, with request for report thereon, H. R. 6070, entitled "A bill for the relief of J. B. Burford & Co., Morris Construction Co., Alaska Electric Light & Power Co., John Harris, and members of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, eighth session."

In response thereto, I transmit herewith a copy of a letter from Hon. George A. Parks, Governor of Alaska, to whom the bill was re-

ferred, setting forth the conditions under which the expenses referred to in the bill were incurred and stating among other things that—

"Each of the claimants rendered the service in good faith and certainly are entitled to be reimbursed for their services. Since it has been held that the amounts can not be paid by the Territory, they must be paid by the Federal Government, if paid at all. I am of the opinion that the expenses were necessary and that they should be made a part of the expenses of the legislature."

There is also transmitted herewith a copy of House Joint Memorial No. 8, passed at the 1929 session of the Territorial legislature, praying that Congress provide for the payment of the expenses mentioned in the bill.

It is recommended that the measure receive favorable consideration.

Very truly yours,

RAY LYMAN WILBUR.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Juneau, January 20, 1930.

Hon. JOHN H. EDWARDS,
Assistant Secretary Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. EDWARDS: Your letter of December 21 transmitting copy of letter from the Committee on Territories, requesting a report on H. R. 6070, did not arrive in Juneau until January 8. At this season of the year we have a boat every 10 days from Seattle, hence it requires about 20 days for exchange of correspondence.

Telegram dated January 18 sets forth briefly the situation regarding the items mentioned in the bill and recommends their payment.

Prior to the 1927 session of the Alaska Legislature, it was customary for that body to make some appropriations to meet the deficiencies in the Federal appropriations. This had been done for the previous seven sessions, over a period of some 14 years. However, during the eighth session the right of the legislature to appropriate any money for these purposes was questioned, and the attorney general held that such appropriations were not valid, consequently the items were not covered by a Territorial appropriation.

The largest item of \$280.70, for members of the Alaska Legislature, covers additional mileage which had not been provided for by the Federal Government.

Two hundred and seventy-two dollars and seventy cents to J. B. Burford & Co. was incurred in the purchase of additional supplies necessary for use of the Territorial legislatures. The allotment made in the Federal appropriation was expended before the close of the session, and the joint committee on printing and purchase of supplies was notified of this fact, by this office. At that time they presumed that they could follow the procedure of previous years and pay for the additional items out of Territorial funds. Accordingly, the committee, on their own initiative, purchased the additional supplies, and, of course, intended to make the necessary appropriation to defray the expenses.

The sum of \$75.25 to Morris Construction Co. was incurred by the legislative committee for additional construction work in the hall which had been rented for the use of the legislature. The additional work consisted of building stairs and some partitions which were deemed necessary by the legislature after it had convened. For this action they had the precedent that had been followed at all other previous sessions of the legislature.

The \$6.60 to Alaska Electric Light & Power Co. was for the installation of additional call bells which were considered necessary by the joint committee in the house and senate.

The sum of \$15.50 to John Harris covers items for the painting of signs for use by the members of the legislature to designate their desks and committee rooms.

All of these items had been similarly incurred in other years, and it was assumed that they could be paid in like manner as they had been by previous sessions of the legislature.

They were not authorized by this office, because our appropriations had been exhausted. Nevertheless, if the funds had been available, we would have approved them; and they would have been paid in the course of the closing up of the accounts.

Each of the claimants rendered the service in good faith and certainly are entitled to be reimbursed for their services. Since it has been held that the amounts can not be paid by the Territory, they must be paid by the Federal Government if paid at all. I am of the opinion that the expenses were necessary and that they should be made a part of the expenses of the legislature.

The appropriations that were made for the 1929 session of the legislature were increased in amount sufficient to cover the extra mileage and additional expenses.

Prior to 1929 no increase was made, largely because of the custom that had been established whereby the Territorial legislature assumed authority to make up the small deficiencies which occurred during each session of the legislature.

Yours truly,

GEO. A. PARKS, Governor.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6071) for the relief of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. The Clerk read the title to the bill.
The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SNELL). Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of the funds of the Alaska Railroad, the sum of \$3,560 to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, in full payment for condemnation of four cabins, the property of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and which were destroyed during construction of the Alaska Railroad.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the sign and figures "\$3,560" and insert sign and figures "\$2,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIAM TAYLOR COBURN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8854) for the relief of William Taylor Coburn.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers William Taylor Coburn, late a private in Company H, Nineteenth United States Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said company and regiment: *Provided*, That no bounty, pay, or allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 6, strike out the word "Nineteenth" and insert in lieu thereof "Sixteenth"; strike out the word "Volunteer."

Line 9, after the word "Regiment," insert "on the 10th day of October, 1867."

Line 10, strike out the word "pay" and insert in lieu thereof "back pay, pension."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following further amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Line 11, strike out the word "as" and insert the words "to have."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, February 28, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. TILSON submitted the following tentative list of committee hearings scheduled for Friday, February 28, 1930, as reported to the floor leader by clerks of the several committees:

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

(10.30 a. m.)

Navy Department appropriation bill.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTION OF PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

(10.30 a. m.)

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the commencement of the terms of President and Vice President and Members of Congress and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress (H. J. Res. 9 and 25).

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with reference to the election of the President and Vice President (H. J. Res. 216).

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

(10.30 a. m.)

To reduce international double taxation (H. R. 10165).

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

(10.30 a. m.)

To consider general legislation before the committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

346. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting draft of a bill to authorize the acquisition for military purposes of land in Virginia for use as an addition to Langley Field; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

347. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting draft of a bill to authorize appropriations for instruction activities of the Infantry, Cavalry, and Coast Artillery; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

348. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting draft of a bill to authorize an appropriation for the construction of shore-protection works, Fort Screven, Ga.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. NOLAN: Committee on the Public Lands. H. R. 1009. A bill granting to the State of Wisconsin certain unappropriated public lands in meandered areas; without amendment (Rept. No. 774). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LEA of California: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 9434. A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River at or near Arlington, Oreg.; without amendment (Rept. No. 775). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CORNING: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 9637. A bill to extend the time for completing the construction of a bridge across Lake Champlain at or near Rouses Point, N. Y., and a point at or near Alburg, Vt.; with amendment (Rept. No. 776). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BURTNESS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 9671. A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a free highway bridge across the St. Croix River at or near Stillwater, Minn.; without amendment (Rept. No. 777). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BURTNESS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 9672. A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Hastings, Minn.; without amendment (Rept. No. 778). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DENISON: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 9805. A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at Cairo, Ill.; with amendment (Rept. No. 779). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COOPER of Ohio: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 9850. A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near New Martinsville, W. Va.; with amendment (Rept. No. 780). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BURTNESS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 9901. A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the village of Clearwater, Minn.; with amendment (Rept. No. 781). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 9980. A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Wabash River at Mount Carmel, Ill.; with amendment (Rept. No. 782). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. PARKER: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 10288. A bill to regulate the transportation of persons in interstate and foreign commerce by motor carriers operating on the public highways; without amendment (Rept. No. 783). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LEHLBACH: Committee on the Civil Service. S. 15. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes,' approved May 22, 1920, and acts in amendment thereof," approved July 3, 1926, as

amended; with amendment (Rept. No. 784). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. HILL of Alabama: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 4245. A bill for the relief of James T. Moore; with amendment (Rept. No. 773). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Claims was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2281) for the relief of Edwina R. Munchhof, and the same was referred to the Committee on War Claims.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mrs. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 10340) granting the consent of Congress to the Arkansas State Highway Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the White River at or near Calico Rock, Ark.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON: A bill (H. R. 10341) to amend section 541 of the United States Code, being section 335 of the Criminal Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10342) to provide for prosecution of petty offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 10343) to provide quota limitations for certain countries of the Western Hemisphere, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. KELLY: A bill (H. R. 10344) to provide for the classification of extraordinary expenditures contributing to the deficiency of postal revenues; to the Committee on the Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. LANKFORD of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 10345) to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts by the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MOORE of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 10346) to provide a southern approach to the Arlington Memorial Bridge and for other purposes; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 10347) to amend section 3, act of May 31, 1924 (43 Stats. L. 251); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A resolution (H. Res. 170) requesting the Secretary of State to furnish information relative to the participation of the Federal Reserve System in the organization or operation of the Bank for International Settlements; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a resolution (H. Res. 171) requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information relative to the participation of the Federal Reserve System in the organization or operation of the Bank for International Settlements; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, memorializing Congress of the United States to authorize and direct the United States Shipping Board to sell all those properties situated in the city of Hoboken, N. J.; relative to sale of docks in Hoboken; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ABERNETHY: A bill (H. R. 10348) to provide for an examination and survey of the waterway connecting Core Sound and Beaufort Harbor, N. C.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10349) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Gaylor; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRAND of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 10350) granting a pension to Robert L. Aycock; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRUMM: A bill (H. R. 10351) granting a pension to George McLaughlin (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EVANS of California: A bill (H. R. 10352) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. McLain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 10353) granting a pension to James E. Eshom; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KIEFNER: A bill (H. R. 10354) for the relief of Alexander Surrall; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANKFORD of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 10355) granting a pension to Arthur Leonard Wadsworth, 3d; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LEECH: A bill (H. R. 10356) granting a pension to Ada E. Leslie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 10357) granting an increase of pension to Mallie C. Fikes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 10358) for the relief of Marie E. McGrath; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10359) for the relief of Atha Malas; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PARKER: A bill (H. R. 10360) granting a pension to Sarah Ferguson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PITTENGER: A bill (H. R. 10361) for the relief of Joseph Watkins; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REECE: A bill (H. R. 10362) granting an increase of pension to Jesse J. Renfro; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROMJUE: A bill (H. R. 10363) granting an increase of pension to Vivian L. Saunders; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SPEAKS: A bill (H. R. 10364) granting an increase of pension to Isabel McAdoo; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPROUL of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 10365) for the relief of Tracy Lee Phillips; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. STONE: A bill (H. R. 10366) for the relief of Caesar F. Simmons; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WHITEHEAD: A bill (H. R. 10367) granting a pension to Charles M. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

5122. By Mr. BLACKBURN: Petition of sundry citizens of Estill County, Ky., praying for the enactment of a law providing for increased pensions to veterans of the Spanish War, etc.; to the Committee on Pensions.

5123. By Mr. BOHN: Petition of citizens of Saginaw, Mich., for the enactment of House Joint Resolution 167 directing the President of the United States to proclaim October 11 of each year as General Pulaski memorial day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5124. By Mr. BOYLAN: Petition of William Kurtz Post, 976, American Legion, Castle Point, N. Y., urging the passage of the Rankin bill; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

5125. Also, letter from the director of the Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., indorsing the bald eagle protection act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5126. By Mr. CARLEY: Petition signed by teachers of public school 205 of Brooklyn, N. Y., requesting enactment of bills providing for increase of pensions of Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

5127. By Mr. COOKE: Petition of Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, of Buffalo, N. Y., favoring the passage of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562 providing for increased rates of pension to the men who served in the armed forces of the United States during the Spanish War period; to the Committee on Pensions.

5128. Also, petition of Buckley O'Neil Camp, No. 15, of Buffalo, N. Y., favoring the passage of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562 providing for increased rates of pension to the men who served in the armed forces of the United States during the Spanish War period; to the Committee on Pensions.

5129. Also, petition of 400 citizens of Buffalo, N. Y., favoring the passage of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562 providing for increased rates of pension to the men who served in the armed forces of the United States during the Spanish War period; to the Committee on Pensions.

5130. By Mr. DUNBAR: Petition of James A. Adamson and 42 citizens of Lawrence County, Ind., urging passage of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562 providing increased rates of pension to the men who served in the Spanish-American War; to the Committee on Pensions.

5131. By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Petition signed by residents of Greater New York City, N. Y., urging the passage of House bill 2562 providing for increased rates of pension to the men

who served in the armed forces of the United States during the Spanish War period; to the Committee on Pensions.

5132. By Mr. HESS: A petition of various citizens of Hamilton County, Ohio, urging early and favorable action on House bill 2562; to the Committee on Pensions.

5133. Also, petition of various citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, urging the passage of House bill 2562; to the Committee on Pensions.

5134. Also, petition of members of Cincinnati Council, No. 53, Daughters of America, urging restriction of immigration from other countries of the Western Hemisphere and the registration of aliens, and opposing the consolidation of the patrol service of the Immigration Bureau with the Coast Guard Service; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

5135. By Mr. HUDSON: Petition of citizens of Flint, Mich., favoring consideration of House bill 2562, providing increased rates of pension to the men who served in the armed forces of the United States during the Spanish War period; to the Committee on Pensions.

5136. By Mr. IRWIN: Petition of Tine Kelling and other citizens of Dupu and East Carondelet, Ill., urging the enactment of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562 in the Seventy-first Congress; to the Committee on Pensions.

5137. By Mr. KELLY: Petition of citizens of Elizabeth, favoring Rankin bill for disabled veterans; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

5138. By Mr. KIEFNER: Petition of George E. Johnson and other citizens of Bollinger County, Mo., urging speedy consideration and passage of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562 providing for increased rates of pension to the men who served in the armed forces of the United States during the Spanish-American War; to the Committee on Pensions.

5139. By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of 20 citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., constituents of the third congressional district, praying that Congress do justice to Spanish-American War veterans by granting them increases in pensions as provided for in House bill 2562; to the Committee on Pensions.

5140. Also, petition of United Spanish War Veterans, Borough of Brooklyn, unanimously endorsing Senate bills 188 and 477 and House bills 6612 and 2562, affecting Spanish-American War veterans, and asking the Committee on Pensions to report the same to the House without delay; to the Committee on Pensions.

5141. By Mr. McLAUGHLIN: Petition of George Ricket and 65 other residents of Cadillac, Wexford County, Mich., urging passage of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562, providing increase of pension for Spanish War soldiers; to the Committee on Pensions.

5142. By Mrs. McCORMICK of Illinois: Petition of citizens of Illinois, urging early consideration and action on House bill 2562, for the relief of Spanish-American War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

5143. By Mr. MEAD: Petition of International Fur Workers' Union, favoring an increase in tariff on China dog and goat skins; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5144. Also, petition of Eden Grange, No. 1199, in favor of export debenture amendment in the tariff bill, and opposing duty on lumber and shingles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5145. By Mr. MURPHY: Petition of the Central Drug, Beall & Steele Drug Co., George H. Wilson, J. C. Cope, Frank Lambert, P. E. Minor, and Charles S. Thatcher, all of Steubenville, Ohio, urging the passage of the Capper-Kelly bill for the protection of retail merchants against the menace of chain-store monopoly in the handling of drugs, foods, and other commodities; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5146. By Mr. O'CONNELL of New York: Petition of the Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., favoring the passage of the Norbeck-Andersen bill, H. R. 7994, for the protection of the American bald eagle; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5147. Also, petition of E. Regensburg & Sons, New York City, and Masback Hardware Co., New York City, both favoring the passage of the Capper-Kelly bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5148. Also, petition of the William Kurtz Post, No. 976, American Legion, Castle Point, N. Y., favoring the passage of the Rankin bill; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

5149. By Mr. PATMAN: Petition of Ranson D. Martindale and 58 other citizens of Morris and Bowie Counties, in support of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562, Spanish-American War legislation; to the Committee on Pensions.

5150. By Mr. SELVIG: Petition of Cass Lake Commercial Club, Cass Lake, Minn., urging the enactment of House bill 5410, the purpose of which is to reforest burned-over and cut-over land to raise timber crops; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

5151. Also, petition of Miss A. Swenson and Helen W. Eldridge, urging the prompt enactment of House bill 1410, drainage district relief bill; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

5152. Also, petition of W. R. Sawyer, Edward Johnson, Mrs. F. W. Rosel, and Lillian Reichow, urging the prompt enactment of House bill 1410, drainage district relief bill; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

5153. Also, petition of I. M. Grahm, Madelin Grahm, Ruth M. Colter, Florence P. Colter, and F. E. Magraw, urging the prompt enactment of House bill 1410, drainage district relief bill; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

5154. By Mr. SHOTT of West Virginia: Petition of citizens of McDowell County, W. Va., asking that Congress approve pension legislation for Civil War veterans and widows of veterans as suggested by the National Tribune; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5155. By Mr. SNOW: Petition of Nathan E. Goodridge, of Orono, Me., and 53 others, urging the passage of legislation to increase pensions paid to Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

5156. By Mr. SPEAKS: Petition signed by 65 citizens of Columbus, Ohio, urging favorable and speedy action on Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562 providing increased pension rates for veterans of the Spanish-American War; to the Committee on Pensions.

5157. By Mr. SPROUL of Illinois: Petition of Nicholas A. Reville and 79 other citizens of Chicago, Ill., urging enactment of legislation for the relief of Spanish-American War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

5158. By Mr. WAINWRIGHT: Petition of 42 citizens of Rockland County, N. Y., urging the passage of legislation increasing the pensions of veterans and the widows of veterans who served in the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

5159. Also, petition of 34 citizens of Westchester County, N. Y., urging the passage of House bill 2562 granting an increase of pension to Spanish-American War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

5160. By Mr. WHITLEY: Petition of citizens of Rochester, N. Y., urging passage of House bill 2562 providing increased pensions for veterans of the Spanish-American War; to the Committee on Pensions.

SENATE

FRIDAY, February 28, 1930

(Legislative day of Monday, January 6, 1930)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

Mr. FESS obtained the floor.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me to enable me to make a 10-minute address? I shall not take longer than that, and would like to submit my remarks before a quorum is called.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Ohio yield for that purpose?

Mr. FESS. I yield.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Tennessee is recognized.

LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the text of the British note concerning the London conference specifically called for naval disarmament. The letter begins:

I have the honor to inform your excellency that the informal conversations on the subject of naval disarmament which have been proceeding in London during the last three months between the Prime Minister and the ambassador of the United States have now reached a stage at which it is possible to say that there is no point outstanding of such serious importance as to prevent an agreement.

Mr. President, so far as I am able to judge from the newspapers, nothing has been farther from the thoughts of the conference, except the American conferees, than naval disarmament.

The following excerpt is taken from the joint statement given out by President Hoover and Premier MacDonald on October 8:

The exchange of views on naval reduction has brought the two nations so close to agreement * * *

And again:

Success at the coming conference will result in a large decrease in the naval equipment of the world.